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0865

Virginia June the 24th 1708 Y. 07

May it please your Lordships

I did my self the honour of writing to Your Lord-
ships the 26th of February last, and hope it hath ere now
reachd yor Lordps hands; Since which Capt Stewart with
Majtys Ship the Gyarland arrived here to attend as a Guard
Ship: but the misfortune of having one of her Masts
Sprung in the Voyage hither, & besides being very ill,
has very much disabled her to do that Service w^ch other-
wise might have been expected. Soon after Capt Stewarts
arrival one Chapeau in a Privateer Sloop from Martinico
of four Guns, and about seventy men took a Sloop from
Liverpoole and a Sloop from the West Indies a little to
the Southward of our Capes: On which her Majestys Council
here caused a nimble Sloop to be impressed and delivered
to Captain Stewart, who manned her out and together with
the Garland Cruisd about the Capes for sometime, but
was not so fortunate to meet with this Privateer, and hav-
ing since receivd Orders to take under his Convoy the
Fleet now bound for England, the further pursuit of the
Privateer was thereby interrupted, and an opportunity giv-
him to committ further Spoils on this Coast; and I am
informed that (since Capt Stewart came in to prepare his
Ship for the homeward Voyage) he has been within our
Capes, and has lately taken a Ship off the Capes of
Delaware. The knowledge this Privateer hath gaind of

ever Boasts, and the Success he has had, will in pro-
:bability encourage him and others to visite us too often,
and I am perswaded Yr Lordps are so sensible of
the loss her Majtie as well as her Subjects Sustain by
the Enemys taking the Ships bound from this Country
that Your Lordps will judge it very necessary that a
Guard Ship of good force should constantly attend
this Colony, which under the conduct of a dilligent
Commander might effectually secure this Trade. I am
obliged to acquaint Your Lordps that Captain Stewart
not being provided with a Long boat wch would have been
very useful for attacking small Privateer Vessells in Shoal
water, the Council on his Representation continued the
aforementioned Sloop in pay for that particular service
which has brought above Twenty pounds Sterling Charge
on the Queens Revenue: and I hope when another Guard
Ship is ordered hither she may be provided for the ser-
vice required of her without depending on an uncertain
assistance here.

The Accompts of her Majestys Revenues are by this
opportunity transmitted to my Lord high Treasurer by her
Majtes Auditor & Receiver Genll

[2dp] /The uncertainty of Captain Stewarts proceeding with
his Fleet directly for England has occasion'd my delay-
ing the sending your Lordps the Council Journals; but
I here humbly transmitt to Your Lordps an Abstract of

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[redacted]

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that Journal from the 18th of October 1706 to the 30th day of April last past inclusive, and shal by the Fleet send dfor Lordps the Journals themselves, with all the other publick papers relating to this Government.

I have in conjunction with the rest of her Majestys Council presumed by former Conveyances humbly to represent to your Lordps the encroachments made on this her Majtys Colony by the Proprietary Government of Carolina; and I now send your Lordps a Transcript of all the proceedings in relation to that dispute since the year 1683, so far as can be collected from the Council books. I humbly beg leave to offer to dfor Lordps that the Settling the bounds of that Province is of great Consequence for her Majtys Service. The great Obstacles to it heretofore have been the want of particular directions from dfor Lordps, and the consideration of the Charge it would cost, which the General Assembly have been unwilling to defray alledging it ought to be paid out of the Queens Revenue: and since there's little hopes the Assembly will do it, and that the Revenue of 2sh: per hogsh[d] is not sufficient to defray that & the other Charges already on it, I humbly Submitt to Your Lordps consideration whether it would not be for her Majestys Service, if her Majesty would be graciously pleased to order the Charge of Laying out those Bounds to be paid out of the Quitt rents, since that Revenue will be

considerably augmented by the addition of many thousand Acres to this Colony, if the Proprietors are confind to Wayanoak Creek the Boundary mentiond in their Charter, and not suffered as at this time to extend their pretensions to the Nottoway River and other places which never bore that name On this Subject I beg leave further to observe to Yor Lordps that the patenting the Lands on the South side Blackwater (wch Yor Lordps have now under consideration) has so near a Relation to the ascertaining those Bounds that the one cannot be perfectly settled without the other for, after the taking up Land in those parts was restrained here, there have been several Tracts of Land taken up and patented, and much more entered for both by the Inhabitants of this Country and Carolina as under that Government, wch are a fair Division will fall within this Colony: So that unless the Bounds be ascertained, there will be great inconveniencys found from the interfering of Entrys and patents, and opportunity given to defraud her Majesty of her Quitrents under pretence of Grants from Carolina.

The dispute with the Proprietors of the Northern [3 pt] Neck concerning a Tract of Land/lying in the Forks of Rappahannock River, & claimd by them by virtue of their Grant, is yet undetermined. the testimonys of some persons who have travelled up that River, with

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the Accounts of the Indians, seem to favour the pre-
tensions of the Proprietors, the Southern branch being
reported by them to be the larger: but there's little
certainty in this account neither was it known at
the granting of the Proprietors Charter, whether there
was any such Southern branch: So that it may very
naturally be inferred that the intention of the Crown
was to bound the Proprietors Grant with that part
of the River which was known to lay next to it;
Which is humbly submitted to Yr Lordps consider-
ation. I shall only add that those Branches extend-
ing themselves still wider the nearer they approach
the mountains, the Tract of Land between them is
very considerable, and may in futurity bring in a
Considerable Revenue to the Crown or the Proprietors
to which soever it shall be judged to belong.

Sometime before the death of the late Governor
the General Assembly was prorogued and afterwards
on advice in Council, it was thought fitt to continue it
under prorogation, that there might be an Assembly
ready to meet in case any thing extraordinary for the
safety & peace of the Country should require it, before
the arrival of a Governor, who was then expected; pur-
suant to which advice Prorogations were made from
time to time: but it being surmised amongst the
Burgesses that by those frequent & repeated Prorogations

they were ipso facto dissolved, Therefore lest that People might obstruct the Countrys business when there should be occasion to call them together, it was thought fitt rather to dissolve the Assembly by proclamation: and the Country being (God be thanked) very quiet, it hath not been thought necessary as yet to call another Assembly.

Some Vagrant Indians of the Tuscorura Nation, who used to hunt for the Inhabitants of the frontier plantations, having last Fall committed a Murder in New Kent County; three of the persons suspected were seized, two of which poysoned themselves in prison before Tryal, the third whose name is Jack Mason was tryed and found guilty by the Jury; but upon such slender proofs that the Comm^rs appointed for this Tryal thought fitt to recommend him as a Object of mercy, and it has been since proved that he was at another place some miles distant at the very time the murder was committed: but he being found guilty of wilfull murder which her Maj^ty hath thought fitt to direct shal not be pardoned here without her Majestys Express order I humbly request yo^r Lordps to move her Majesty for her Royal pleasure therein. There are other Indians suspected who are now among the Tuscoruros, & a Demand hath been made to have them delivered up to Justice, w^ch [b.p.] their Nation have not yet done: but / I hope Satisfaction

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may be had concerning them without any danger to the Country

The Government of South Carolina have lately Seized diverse goods which the Indian Traders of this Colony were carrying to the Western Indians, and have very much interrupted that trade. I have with the advice of the Council written to the Governor of that Province to know his reasons, it being a New practice never offered at before, tho that Trade has been carryed on by the Inhabitants of this Colony these many years. If that Government have power to restrain all but themselves from trading with the Western Indians, under pretence of their being within the Proprietors Bounds(tho they owe no Subjection to them) it will very much diminish the Trade of this Colony, and lessen the consumption of the Manufactures of England which are now vended in that Trade.

On the 27th of the Last month I had the honour to receive her Majestys Royal Instruction impowering me to take upon me the administration of the Government of this Colony and to execute the same powers as her Majesty's Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief could or ought to do, during the absence of her Majestys Lieutenant and Governor General. I must acknowledge this extraordinary mark of her Majties favour is an honour I as little expected as deserved, and for which

The utmost of my endeavours for her Majestys Ser-
vice will be too small to express the deeper sense
of it which I shal always preserve in my heart:
at the same time I cannot omitt my humblest ac-
knowledgements to Ypr Lordps, to whose favourable
Recommendation more than my own merit or ability
I must attribute this her Majties Goodness to me. I beg
Ypr Lordps to believe that I shal endeavour with all
faithfulness to discharge my Duty to her Sacred Ma-
jesty and to have a just Regard to all Your Lordps
commands, and if in any thing I shal happen to fail,
that Ypr Lordps will be pleased to construe it more
an Error of my Judgement than of my Will.

The greatest part of Ye Majties Royal commands wch
I have received by this ffleet, bear direction for Collonel
Hunter her Majtys Governor of this Colony, whose mis-
fortunes I am heartily sorry for: I have with the
concurrence of her Majestys Council taken measures for
answering Ypr Lordps Letter of the 4th of May 1709, and
hope to be able to give particular anowers to every one
of the Inquiries mentioned therein by the ffleet:

I have likewise had the honour of Your Lordps
of the 12th of June & 2d of September 1709 but the Letter
of the 26th of March mentioned in the first of them never came
to my hand, & I fear it is unfortunately miscarried. I shal
[5th] observe Ypr Lordps commands in / relation to the Blackwater

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and Pamunky neck land, and to the granting of Patents, and I here send yor Lordps a true List of the Patents that are prepared and ly for signing that yor Lordps be pleased to signify your further plea sure therein.

In a Letter from Sr Ripple of the 1st of July last by yor Lordps order, I received a Copy of her Majestys order in Council for Repealing the Law passed here Entd an Act concerning the granting Seating and plant ing and for settling the Titles & bounds of Lands &c I wish the original order were come that I might issue a proclamation to notify her Majestys disallowance of it; for that act being the most frequently used in the Courts of Judicature in all tryals about Land, & it being com monly rumored in the Country that tis Repealed, it will occasion great Confusion in the Courts untill that Repeal be publickly notifyed

On the 20th of this month I had the honr to re ceive (together with yor Lordps Letter of the 19th of February) her Mayties order in Council Repealing the act for rais ing a publick Revenue for the better Support of the Go vernment of this her Mayties Colony & Dominion of Vir ginia, and for ascertaining the Salary of the Council, and have in obedience to Your Lordships commands published the same by Proclamation. I have in like [manner] communicated to the Members of her Mayties Council, here

Majtes Royal commands signifyed] in her Letter of the
30th of December Last; for their constant attendance at
Councils, w[hich] I hope they will give all due Obe-
dience to.

The act of Assembly which laid that useful
and necessary duty on Liquors and Slaves] expired
on the 24th of the last month; there hath been raised
by this act about forty] thousand pounds Sterling, three
thousand of which was appropriated to the building [of]
a house for the Governor, but this will not be sufficient
to finish it, neither can the [torn away] be applyed with-
out the direction of the Assembly. Tis expected that all
the [torn away] will be finish'd this Summer, w[ch] will ex-
haust the whole ffund appropriated for the Building;
but I shal take all necessary care to have that worke fin-
ished as soon as may be.

Im sorry to acquaint Yor Lordtps that Tobacco
continues still very low in its price, & wch is worse
there is like to be but indifferent Crops this year. This
ffleet has supplyed the Country very plentifully with
goods for the present, and I wish the Merchants would
so far see the general interest of the Nation as well as
their own, as to send in continued supplys of Cloathing
which will be the only effectual means to take off the
[w.p] Inhabitants of this Country / from going on the Woollen
and Linnen Manufactures, to which necessity at first

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forced them and the benefits they have found by it seems to have confirmed in them too great an inclination to continue it, in so much that this last year the planting of tobacco has been laid aside in some parts of the Country, and the improvement of the Manufactures of Cotton Woollen & Linnen, followed with an Unusual alacrity and application. I am with very great respect

My Lords

Your Lordps

Most Faithfull and Most

Obedient Humble Servt

[In Jennings's hand:] Edm Jennings]

Endorsed Virginia / Letter from the Colonel Jennings / President of the Council of Virginia / Dated the 24 June 1708. / Recd. 7 September / Read 7 Novemr } 1708. / O. Y.

Entr Virginia D. 304.

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Virginia

A list of Patents prepared to be Signed

Countys	By former Patents	Acres new taken up	Number of Acres	Rights by Ord.r Court	By Cert from m.r Treasurer	To whom granted	By whom & when	Surveyed—
Charles City		288	288	6		Thomas Hardyway	Robert Bolling junr.	November 23.d 1705
Prince George	4550	487 Surplus land	5037	6	4	John Saddler of London Grocer and y.e Rev.d Joseph Richardson Clk husband of Eleanor Richardson Ex.tx of Tho Quiny late of London Brewer —	D.o	Jan.y 170⅝
New Kent		200	200	4		Henry Bows	James Ming	October 6.th 1702
Surry Blackwater		250	250	5		Thomas Pitman junr	Arthur Allen	ffeb.y 25.th 1705
Charles City	220	334	554	7		John Roper	Robt Bolling junr	October 8.th 1705
Surry Blackwater		128	128	3		Thomas Barrow	Arthur Allen	March 8.th 1705
Surry N.o Side Nottaway River		446	446	1	8	John Barker	Tho Swan	December y.e 1702
Prince George		1001	1001		20	John Evans	Robt Bolling junr	Jan.y 25.th 170⅝
Surry N.o side Nottaway River		130	130		3	Abraham Evins	Thomas Swan	X.bn y.e 1702
Isle of Wight Blackwater		160	160	4		Edward Boykin	Arthur Allen	ffeb.y 26.th 1705
Surry D.o		320	320		7	Thomas Blunt	D.o	March y.e 1705
Prince George		498	498	10		Thomas Wyn	Robt Bolling junr	Apll 3.d 1706
D.o Blackwater		347	347	7		Charles Williams	D.o	Jan.y 18.th 1705/6
Nansemond		280	280	6		William Speer	Tho Milner	March 25.th 1706
Surry Blackwater		200	200	4		Joseph Wall junr	Arthur Allen	ffeb.y 28.th 1705

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Countys	By former Patents	Acres now taken up	Number of Acres	Rights by Ord.r Court	By Cert from m.r Treasurer	To whom granted	By whom & when	Surveyed —
Nanesemond		130	130	3		William Vaun	Tho Milner	March 20th 1705
D.o		42	42	1		William Spight	D.o	March 23d 1705
Charles City		33	33	1		Thomas Davis	Robt Bolling junr	October 10th 1705
Nanesem.d Blackwater		350	350	7		Robert Carr	Thomas Milner	April 4th 1706
Prince George		333	333	7		John Poythers Senr	Robt Bolling junr	D.o
Essex		55½	55½	2		John Parker	Charles Smith	June 13th 1705
Henrico		608	608	13		Cha: Hudson & Jn.o Bradley	Richd Ligon	May 3d 1705
Nanesemond		254	254	5		John Drury	Tho: Milner	April 3d 1706
Prince George		429	429	7	2	Edw.d Richardson	Robt Bolling junr	May 14th 1705
King William	750	200 Surplus land —	950	4		Thomas Johnson	Harry Beverley	23d July 1705
Isle Wight S.o side Blackwater		540	540	11		Edward Harris	Arthur Allen	ffebr 26th 1705
Surry D.o		150	150		3	Jeremiah Ellis	D.o	March 8th 1705
Nansemond		143	143	3		Henry Core	Tho: Milner	4th Apr 1706
New Kent		36	36	1		George Lovell	James Minge	20th October 1705
Henrico		1150	1150	17	6	Capt Tho: Cock	Rich.d Ligon	April 29th 1704
Surry S.o side Blackwater		330	330	5	2	James Binam	Arthur Allen	March 7th 1705
King William	410					Sam.l Norment	Harry Beverley	Augst 22d 1706
Nottaway River		2000	2000	40		Major Cha. Goodrich	Thomas Swan	November 30th 1702
Essex		37	37	1		Henry Boughan	Harry Beverley	April 2d 1706

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Pr. Geo. Nottaway River		431	431		9	John ffreman	Robt. Bolling junr	December 17th 1705	
Prince George		153	153		3	Tho Parrum	Do.	Janry 25th 1705/6	
Prince Geo: E. side Nottaway		219	219	5		Robert Rives	Robt. Bolling junr	Apl 2d 1706	[2 f.]
Princess Anne		51	51	1		Daniel Lenard	Lewt. Newton Depy Surveyor	November 27th 1705	
Nansemond		467	467	10		John Small	Tho Milner	March 25th 1706	
Princess Anne		237	237	5		Capt Horatio Woodhouse	Lewt Newton D Surveyd	March 12th 1705/6	
Do.		100	100	2		Thomas Scott	Do.	October 23d 1705	
Essex		275 + 52 perches	275 + 52 perches	6		John Liddian	Charles Smith	2d November 1705	
Do.		149½	149½	3		Coll. Richd Covington	Do.	June 14th 1705	
Do.	560	256	816	6		Saml Duchimin	Do.	26th October 1705	
Nansemond		205	205	4		Joseph Daniell	Tho Milner	March 23d 1705	
Do.		54	54	1		Joseph Meredeth	Do.	March 19th 1705	
Surry E. Blackwater		220	220	5		Thomas Talleman	Arthur Allen	ffebry 27th 1705	
Do.		220	220	5		W. Rogers junr	Do.	March 9th 1705	
Do.		170	170		4	Benja Harrison Esqr	Do.	March 8th 1705	
Do.		200	200	4		Thomas Hunt	Do	March 9th 1705	
Henrico		97	97	2		Philimon Childers	Richd Ligon	ffebry 16th 1704/5	
Do.		850	850	15	2	Abraham Michaux	Do.	Apl 11th 1706	
Do.	285				6	Charles Evans	Lapsed from Richd Ligon & James Ekens junr		
Do.	311			5	2	ffrancis Epes	Lapsed		
Warwick	132			3		Samt Groves	Lapsed		
Do.	87			2		Enos Mackintosh	Lapsed		

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Countys	By former Patents	Acres Now taken up	Number of Acres	Rights by ord^{r} Court	By Cert from m^{r} Treasurer	To whom granted	By whom & when	Surveyed
Essex	30			1		Anne Gregson	Lapsed	
D^{o}.	37			1		D^{o}	D^{o}.	
Nansemond	60					Chr. Norfleet	Escheat Land	
D^{o}.	106					ffrances Benton	D^{o}	
D^{o}.	214					Rich^{d} Webb	D^{o}	
D^{o}.	106					William Ward	D^{o}	
D^{o}.	148					Nichdas Hunter & Eliza his wife in behalf of themselves & ffra: Benton an Infant	D^{o}	
D^{o}.	148					John Heslett & Sarah his wife in behalf of themselves & David Ree an Infant	D^{o}.	
D^{o}.	48					John Hare	D^{o}	
Accomack	345					John West & Cha: Baily	D^{o}	
York	150					William Sheldon	D^{o}.	
King & Queen	200					John Baylor	D^{o}	
Gloucester	180					Eliz^{a} Collier & Edw^{d} Collier & Sarah Collier —	D^{o}	
Hennico		522	522	11		Anthony Tribue	Rich^{d} Ligon	24th ffeb^{y} 1705/6
New Kent		1900	1900	38		Tho Bradley & Cha ffleming	Val. Minge	May 4th 1706
Prince George	1850	358	2208	8		John Sadler Citizen & Brewer of London and the Rev^{d} Joseph Richardson the husband of Eleanor Richardson Exx^{x} of Tho. Quiney late of London Brewer	Rob^{t} Bolling	November 5th 1705

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Princess Anne		374	374	8		Thomas Ivy	Lem[r] Newton	Apl[l] 26[th]	1706
King & Queen		420	420	9		John Broche	Harry Beverley	Sept 18[th]	1706
Charles City		128	128	3		John Hunt	Rob[t] Bolling junr	Sept[r] 20[th]	1706
Prince George		422	422	5	4	William Reves	Do:	Janr[y] 19[th]	1705/6
King & Queen	1100	518	1618	11		Robert Robinson	Harry Beverley	29[th] Augt:	1706
ffork Mattapony		2000	2000	40		Jn[o] Madison & Henry Pigg	Harry Beverley	23[d] March	1705/6
King & Queen		640	640	13		Th[o]: Kilping	Do:	3[d] October	1706
Prince George		225	225	1	4	Geo. Passmore & Jn[o] Peterson	Rob[t] Bolling junr	2[d] Apll	1706
ffork Mattapony		1525	1525	31		Jn[o] Rogers, Peter Rogers Edw[d] Pigg John York & Thomas Gresham	Harry Beverley	26[th] March	1706
Prince George		64	64	2		John Hardyman	Rob[t] Bolling junr	20[th] Sept	1705/6
King & Queen in ffork Mattapony		1260	1260	26		Sam[l] Williams & Jn[o] Banister	Harry Beverley	19[th] Sept	1706
Surry	100	85	185	2		Th[o] Thomas of Selew[d]	Arthur Allen	5[th] Apll	1706
King & Queen in ffork Mattapony		740	740	15		Rice Williams & Jn[o] Downer	Harry Beverly		
Essex	167	70	237	2		Roger Preachard	Do	7[th] Sept	1706
New Kent		1433	1433		29	James Taylor	Val: Minge	5[th] Apl	1706
Accomack	400	500	900	10		Eliz[a] Scarburgh & Anthony West	Edm[d] Scarburgh	22[d] May	1705
Henrico		280	280	6		Stephen Chastain	Richd Ligon	25[th] Apll	1706
ffork Mattapony		2000	2000	40		Robert ffarish John Pigg John May	Harry Beverley	21[st] March	1705/6
Accomack	400	150	550	3		Rob[t] Watson & David Watson	Edm[d] Scarburgh	1[st] May	1706
Do:		170	170	4		Eliz[a] Scarburgh West & Anth:	Do:	22[d] May	1705
Henrico		2827	2827	57		ffra: Epes Rich[d] Kennon Joseph Royall Geo. Archer	Richd Ligon	2[d] April	1690

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Countys	By former patents	Acres new taken up	Number of Acres	Right by Order Court	By Cert from mr Treasurer	To whom granted	By whom & when	Surveyed
New Kent	361		361		Escheat	Jeremiah Lindsey	James Minge	25th Sept 1705
Eliza City		200	200	4		Wm Armistead	Wm Lowry	November 26th 1706
Henrico		400	400	8		Peter Dutoy	Richd Ligon	ffebry 10th 1706/7
Do:		37	37	1		Stephen Chastain	Robt Bolling junr	
Isle Wight Blackwater		580	580	12		John Lawrence	Arthur Allen	26th Sept 1706
Henrico		232	232	4	1	Abraham Salle	Robt Bolling junr	
Do:		130	130	3		Henry Clay	Richd Ligon	March 15th 1705/6
Do:		950	950	19		Wm Worneck	Do:	Aplt 16th 1706
Do:		250	250	5		Stephen Mallett	Do:	October 20th 1706
Do		138	138	3		Stephen Chastain	Do	ffebry 11th 1706/7
Do		1427	1427	29		Charles ffleming	Do:	Aplt 11th 1706
Prince George		283	283	6		Matt Mayo & Henry Mayo	Robt Bolling junr	December 6th 1706
King & Queen		60	60	2		Timothy Conner	Harry Beverley	24th July 1707
Do:	300			Escheat		Roger Gregory		
Henrico		1430	1430	14	15	Charles ffleming	Richd Ligon	November 15th 1706
Isle of Wight Blackwater		230	230	5		Edward Stephens	Arthur Allen	Sept 23d 1706
Do:		1750	1750		35	Nathanl Harrison	Do:	March 18th 1706
Surry Blackwater		1670	1670		34	Do	Do	March 5th 1706
Do:		510	510		11	Do	Do	December 4th 1706

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Surry Blackwater		180	180	4		Tho Harrison	Arthur Allen	December 3d 1706
Do		275	275	4	2	Charles Briggs	Do	November 7th 1706
Do		830	830	13	4	Wm Edmonds	Do	Nov: 23d 1706
Do		180	180	4		Tho: Harrison	Do	December ye 3d 1706
Do		440	440	9		Tho: Atkins & Peter Bagley	Do	March ye 1st 1706
Do		350	350		7	Wm Edwards	Do	October 18th 1706
Do		290	290		6	Saml Briggs	Do	Novemb: 6th 1706
Do		1530	1530	31		Benja Harrison	Do	November 25th 1706
Do		140	140	3		James Binam	Do	March 10th 1706
Isle Wight Blackwater		290	290	4		Thomas Hart	Do	October 22d 1706
Do		200	200	4		John Wapple	Do	March 12th 1706
Do		1275	1275		26	Wm Edwards	Do	October 16th 1706
Do		500	500	10		Robert Hodge	Do	Augst 30th 1706
Do		190	190	4		Edward Boykin	Do	Apll 2d 1707
Do		95	95	2		John Vawhan	Do	March 25th 1707
Do		260	260	6		Wm Brown	Do	May ye 1st 1707
Do		380	380	8		John Allen	Do	March 25th 1707
Do		130	130	3		John Ployman	Do	March 27th 1707
Do		170	170	4		Richd Vick	Do	May 1st 1707
Do		217	217	5		Joseph Wall junr	Do	November 7th 1706
Do		6365	6365	120	8	Henry Harrison & Philip Ludwell Esqrs	Do	December 2d 1706
Do		200	200	4		Richd Drake	Do	October 29th 1706

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

Countys	By former Patents	Acres Now taken up	Number of Acres	Rights by order Court	By Cert from m^r Treasurer	To whom granted	By whom & when	Surveyed —	
Isle Wight Blackwater		545	545	11		Ethelred Taylor	Arthur Allen	October 24^th 1706	
D^o		220	220	5		W^m Mayo	D^o	Sept 27^th 1706	
D^o		380	380	8		Benj^a Chapman	D^o	October 25^th 1706	
D^o		150	150	3		George Wyeth	D^o	March 27^th 1707	
D^o		325	325		7	Philip Rayford	D^o	Sept 24^th 1706	
D^o		230	230	5		John Denson	D^o	Sept 25^th 1706	
D^o		270	270	6		Bridgman Joyner jun^r	D^o	Aug^t 27^th 1706	
D^o		800	800	6		Bridgman Joyner	D^o	Sept 28^th 1706	
D^o		320	320		7	Barth^o Andross	D^o	October 24^th 1706	
D^o		200	200	4		Richd Reynolds jun^r	D^o	October 21^st 1706	
D^o		345	345	7		Theophilus Joyner	D^o	Sept 28^th 1706	
D^o		420	420	9		James Benson	D^o	Ap^l 25^th 1707	
D^o		230	230	5		Thomas Drake	D^o	Sept 27^th 1706	
D^o		430	430	9		W^m Brown	D^o	October 31^st 1706	
ffork Mattapony		431	431	9		John Shackelford	Charles Smith	3^d November 1705	
Isle o^f Blackwater		745	745	15		W^m Brown & Tho: Blunt	Arthur Allen	October 29^th 1706	
D^o		516	516	11		ffrancis Clements	D^o	March 26^th 1707	
King and Queen	200	55	255	1		Daniell King	Harry Beverley	July 24^th 1707	[5^th 4^m]
ffork Mattapony		1330	1330	27		ffrancis Shackelford	Charles Smith	4 November 1705	

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

King William	200			4			John Waller	Mary Herberts patent dated 25d Aprl 1707 Lapsed		
Essex	1071			22			Charles Smith	Henry Bensons patent dated 5 November 1673 Lapsed		
York	100	By order	Genll Court				John Northern	John Vnderhill	6th March	1666/7
Isle wight black water		250	250	5			James Mthesson Junr	Arthur Allen	Aprill 4th	1707
Surry D°		1400	1400			28	Tho: Jarrill & Joseph Lane	D°	March yr 21st	1706
Surry		260	260	4		2	Nathl Harrison	D°	5th March	1706
D° Notaway		330	330	4		3	William Edwards	D°	March 20th	1706
Prince George		964	964	20			Nicholas Overby	Robert Bolling Junr	July 20th	1706/7
Isle of wight black water		190	190	4			ffrancis Hutchins	John Allen	November 15th	1707
D°		3435	3435	69			Barnaby Mackquiny	Arthur Allen	September 25th	1706
Surry black water		1120	1120	11		12	William Hunt	John Allen	September 15th	1707
Isle wight D°		115	115	3			Sarah Reddyhoe	Arthur Allen	(October the 23d	1706
D°		1700	1700	34			Richard Exum	D°	Aprill 9th	1707
Henrico		1029	1029	21			Joseph Pleasants	Richard Ligon	Oct. 30th	1706
Isle wight S° side black water		215	215	4		1	Edward Jones	John Allen	July 16th	1707
Surry D°		250	250	5			William Brown	D°	Oct. 9th	1707
Isle wight	97	16	16	1			Richard Reynolds	D°	August 16th	1707
Prince George		401	401	8			Richard Hudson	Robt Bolling Junr	Oct. the 24th	1706
Henrico		577	577			12	Charles Evans	Richard Ligon	ffeb: 9th	1705
Isle wight S° side Nottaway		445	445	7		2	John Simmons	Arthur Allen	March 25th	1707
Isle wight S° side black water		200	200	4			John Teasley	John Allen	November 11th	1707
Surry S° side Nottaway		400	400	8			George Wyche	D°	September 13th	1707

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Counties	By former Patents	Acres new taken up	Number of Acres	Right by order Court	By Gent from Mr Treasurer	To whom Granted	By whom & when	Surveyed	
Surry S. side Nottaway		300	300	6		Joseph John Jackman	John Allen	September 10th 1707	
Do. S° W. side		50	50	1		Do.	Do.	November 21st 1707	
Surry S° side black water		330	330		7	John Jones	Do.	September 8th 1707	
Do.		540	540		11	Richard Parker	Do.	September 12th 1707	
Isle wight S. side black water		815	815	17		Nath[a] Ridley	Arthur Allen	March 25th 1707	
Do		475	475	10		Edw[d] Goodson & Mat Rushen	Do.	Aprill 10th 1707	
Prince George		401	401	8		William Mause	Robert Bolling Junr	Oct. the 24 1706	
Henrico		365	365	8		James Legran	Richard Ligon	March 8th 1705/6	
Isle wight S° side Nottaway		360	360	8		William Gray Junr	Arthur Allen	March 19th 1706	
Do.		140	140	3		Thomas Hunt	John Allen	September ye 11th 1707	
Isle wight blacke water		245	245	2	3	William Kinken	Arthur Allen	Aprill 4th 1707	[6th p.]
Isle wight black water		670	670	8	6	Barneby Mackquiny	Arthur Allen	the 28	
Do.		545	545	11		Do.	Do.	ffeb: 27th 1706	
Do.		1240	1240	8	17	Richard Washington	Do.	Aprill 8th 1707	
Do.		300	300		6	Do.	Do.	Oct. 25th 1706	
King William		670	670	Order	Councill	Edmund Jenings Esqr	Harry Beverley	24th ffeb: 1706	
Do.		3330	3330	Do.		Do.	Do.	25 Do.	
Essex		66	66	2		James Boughan	Do.	21st May 1707	
Isle wight S° side Nottaway		570	570	12		William Edwards	Arthur Allen	March 21st 1706	

* Do in Virginia

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D°		480	480	10		Benj[a] Chapman	D°	Oct. 23[d]	1706
P[r] George S° side Notaway		225	225	5		Robert Lanier	D°	March the 25[th]	1707
Henrico		272	272		6	George Hunt	Richard Ligon	March y[e] 26[th]	1703
Isle wight Black water		850	850	3	14	Richard Washington	Arthur Allen	Aprill the 11[th]	1704
D°		350	350	7		Tho. Kirby	D°	September 28[th]	1706
D°		375	375	8		Benj[a] Evans	D°	October 28[th]	1706

Endorsed Virginia[E]

A List of the Patents of Land in Virginia, which have been prepared, and ly for Signing

referred to m[r] Bol: Jennings
Let: of 24 June 1708

Recd: 8 September
Read } 1708.

O: 8.

Ent. Virgn[a] D fol: 315

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Seal impressed on paper over wafer

At the Court at St James's

the 15th of January 1708.

Present,

Lord Chancellor	Earl of Wharton
Lord President	Earl of Dalmondely
Duke of Somerset	Earl of Star
Duke of Bolton	Earl of Scafield
Duke of Montrosse	Lord Visct Townshend
Lord High Admirall	Lord Conyngesby
Earl of Manchester	Sr. Secretary Boyle
Earl Rivers	Sr. Chancellor of ye Exchequ
Earl of Stamford	Lord Chief Justice Trevor
Earl of Sunderland	Mr. Charles Hedges
Earl of Essex	Sr. Vernon
Earl of Berkeley	Sr. Hovel

Upon reading this day at the Board a Representation from the Lords Comm.rs of Trade and Plantations in the words following, Viz.t

May it please Your Majty

Having lately received a Letter from the President of Your Majestys Council of Virginia, relating to Encroachments made on that Colony by the Proprietary Government of Carolina, wherby great Inconveniencies doe arise for want of a due Settling the Bounds between those Governments. We have laid that Matter under Our Consideration and do humbly beg leave to Represent to

Your Majesty, That for Several Years past there have been frequent disputes about their Boundaries that those Disputes are of late much increased it being affirmed on the part of Virginia, that North Carolina (as mentioned in their Charter) is bounded by Weyanoake Creek, whereas the Government of Carolina does pretend to carry their Bounds to Nottoway River, which supposes that the said River and Weyanoake Creek are one and the same River.

[1v]

In putting an end to the said Disputes, We find that Representations have been taken to support Your Respective Claims, as likewise Persons appointed on the part and Lines to run those Boundaries and that Several other Transactions have passed between the Governments of Virginia and Carolina but without any Success hitherto, notwithstanding the reasonable Advances which Seem to have been made for that purpose by the Government of Virginia.

While these Disputes continue (which are like to last till the Bounds between those Countrys are Settled) many of your Majestys Subjects of Virginia who (by the Laws and Constitution of that Colony) have a Right to take out Patents for Lands lying in that part of the Colony will be great Sufferers in being debarred of their Right, and thereby your Majesty will lose a Considerable Increase of Quit Rents, issuing out

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of so large a Tract of Land which as computed, does contain Several Thousands of Acres. Besides that under Colour of this Claime, the Nocherine Indians (who are Tributary to, and by Treaty, ought to have the Protection of Their Majesty's Government of Virginia) have been taken upon, and in a Hostile Manner threatned to be dispossessed of their Settlements by Some of the Inhabitants of North Carolina not only to the Lessening as much as in them lay, the Honour and Authority of your Majesty's Government of Virginia but tending to Embroil your Majesty's Subjects with those Indians who will no longer continue Tributary / than they find themselves Protected: and it is to be Apprehended That the like Mischiefs will hardly be prevented till the Bounds between those Neighbouring Governments are Settled.

We further humbly Represent to your Majesty That the Granting Grants of those Lands lying on the South Side of Blackwater Swamp & elsewhere, in the Manner and on the Terms or Conditions the Same were made, having been judged a Lessening of your Majesty's Revenue, and not so Beneficial as might be to the Colony In the year 1705 a particular Instruction for Granting Lands, was given to Colonel Nott the Governor, which Instruction was afterwards communicated to the Council there and Some Difficultys arising

upon it, the said Governor forbore to make any Grants of Lands till your Majestys further Pleasure were known therein. In the Year 1709, the like Instruction (a Copy whereof marked A. is hereunto annexed) was renewed to Coll Hunter the present Governor, but he falling into the hands of the Enemy, as he was going to that Government, and continuing still a prisoner in France, the President of Virginia (in whom the power of Granting Lands, with the Advice and Consent of the Council, does reside, in the Absence of the Governor Subject Nevertheless to the Strict Meaning of the said Instruction) has hitherto forbore to make any Grant of Lands till your Majestys further Pleasure be declared, which Restriction and forbearance gives Occasion to Several of your Majestys Subjects of that Colony, to take Grants of those Contested Lands, upon easy Terms, from the Government of Carolina, tho' the same Per sons would much rather take them from your Majesty were they allowed so to do, upon as easy Terms.

For preventing all which Disputes and Inconveniences for the future We are humbly of Opinion, it is absolutely Necessary that the Bounds between Virginia and Carolina be Settled, and do therefore propose that Commissioners duly qualified be respec

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tively appointed on the part of each of those Governments, with full power to take Depositions, to Survey, or cause a Survey to be made of the Lands in Dispute, and to do whatever may be further Necessary to the better Ascertaining and fixing the said Bounds by a Line or Lines of Division to be drawn between Virginia and North Carolina. And if the said Commrs. so to be appointed shall not ascertain and settle those Bounds (within a reasonable time to be for that purpose prefixd) in such Case the Proprietors of Carolina shall Oblige themselves (by a Clause to be inserted in their Commissions, or by some other Instrument in Writeing previous to the Issuing such Commission) to Submitt the final Determination of that Matter to your Majesty.

It seems reasonable that the Charge of performing this Service be defrayed by those Countries respectively but in regard the Inhabitants of Virginia under their present Circumstances from the Decay of the Tobacco Trade will look upon it as a hard Step to be put upon this Expence, We humbly Offer that your Majesty be pleased to allow a certain Sum, Such as Your Majesty shall think fit out of your Quit Rents, towards their proportion of the said Charge. The Duty of two Shillings p. Hogshead

... Province being already burthend by other grants which Revenue of Quit Rents will be considerably increased by the addition of many thousand Acres to that Colony if as hath been mentioned the said Proprietors of Carolina are confined to Measure back the Bounds prescribed by their Charter.

As to the Patenting Lands in that your Majestys Colony of Virginia We beg leave to Offer, That the said Annexed Instructions Containing a Proposal for a New Method to be observed in the Patenting Such Lands having been communicated to the Council there as We have already Mentioned, they have returned the Annexed Answer to it, marked B. Wherein they affirm That the Method proposed by the said Instruction is contrary to their Charter the Laws of that Colony and to express agreements made with Several of your Majestys Subjects, who under the Directions and Powers in the Said Charter and Laws have purchased Rights to Lands and actually paid the Consideration Money for the Same. They further add, That the Terms of purchase prescribed by the Said New Method, are so impracticable that no Person will take up Lands upon Such hard Terms, while there is Land to be had at much easier Rates in the Neighbouring Proprietary Government

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of Carolina for which purpose 'tis said great Numbers of People have lately removed, and others are removing thither.

Wherefore We humbly Offer That the Governor or Commander in Chief of Virginia now and for the time being be impowered and directed [illegible] and with the Advice and Consent of the Council there to make Grants of Your Majestys Lands lying on the South Side of Black Water River or the Coast on South Sea and Islands and Under the like Conditions Covenants and Reservations of Rent as are by the Orders and Laws of that Colony allowed and directed to be made, and as were by Your Majesty Permitted to be made, before the said Instruction given to Colonel Nott due care being taken that all Such Grants of Lands thereafter to be made be as beneficial with regard to Your Majestys Revenue as may be consistent with the Charter and Laws of Virginia, and with the particular Rights of any of Your Majestys Subjects of that Colony. All which is most humbly Submitted

Stamford Northampton & Manchester.

Herbert & Pulteney. Chas Hedges.

Whitehall

Janry 29th 4th 1708/9.

And the said Representation being approved in

Council, It was Hereupon Ordered, That the Lords Comm.rs of Trade and Plantations do Prepare to the Proprietors of Carolina the Passing such a Commission as Mentioned in their said Representation with such Powers and Numbers and Qualifications of Comm.rs as shall be thought fitting. And as to the Charge of such a Commission and Comm.rs That it be, and it is hereby Referred to the Rt Honble the Lord Treasurer to Consider in what Manner the Same, or what proportion on the part of Virginia may be fitly borne by His Majesty out of the Quit Rents in that Colony as proposed by the said Report or otherwise And it is hereby further Ordered that in Reference to the Manner of taking up and Patenting or Granting Lands in Virginia, the Methods proposed by His Majestys President and Council in that Colony as by their Answer Annexed to the said Representation is Observed so far forth as shall be Agreeable with or consonant to the Laws and Customes of that Colony Notwithstanding any late Instructions Contradicting the Same or Interfering therewith. And the said Lords Comm.rs of Trade and Plantations are hereby Directed to Cause the said Particulars contained in the said Representation to be duely put in Execution Accordingly.

Edward Southwell

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Endorsed Virginia C

Carolina

Order of Council upon the Pet.ns of the Inhabitants
of the 4th of January 1708/9. relating
to the Patenting of Lands in Virginia
and to the Bounds between that
Colony and Carolina, approving
the same &c

Read 21st Jan.y } 1708/9
Read 24th D. }

O. 16.

Secretary's Office. Virginia. D. 241.

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Duplicate

Virginia November y^e 27^th 1708

May it please yor Lordpo

It was the 11^th of last month and the fleet then sailed, before I had the hon^r to receive yor Lordships of the 15^th of April concerning the Negro Trade: Since which I have endeavoured by the means of the proper Officers, and the informations of the ancient Inhabitants, to answer yor Lordps commands, and in order thereto have herewith sent yor Lordships an account of all the Negros imported into this Colony from the 24^th of June 1699 to the 12^th of October last past distinguishing those imported by the Royal African Company, and those by Separate Traders. wherein yor Lordships will perceive the latter have had much the greater Share. As to the particular Rates at which those Negros have been sold, they have been various according to the different times of their coming in and the qualitys and ages of the Slaves, but the medium for men and women may be reckoned from 20 to 30 pounds a head for those sold by the Company and from 20 to 35^li a head for the like kinds sold by the Separate Traders, who in gen^ll have sold theirs at a higher Rate than the Company.

How the Country was supplyed with Negros before the Trade to Affrica was laid open in the year 1698, I have endeavoured to informe my Self from some ancient Inhabitants conversant in that Trade as well as by recollecting

what trade imployed as many more seamen, and find that before the year 1698 what negros were brought to Virginia were imported generally from Barbados for it was very rare to have a Negro Ship come to this Country directly from Affrica since that time, and before the year 1698. the Trade of Negros became more frequent, tho not in any proportion to what it hath been of late, during which the Affricans Company and several Ships and others by their Licence (as I have been informed) having brought their Negros the Company brought them in Either for Sale, Many which I remember the late Alderman Jeffrys & Sr Jeffrys Jeffrys were principally concerned, but all this time the price of the Negros was currant from £15 to 25 per head for men and women and never exceeded that Rate, Whether the opening the Trade to Affrica having created an Emulation between the Company and the Seperate Traders which should outbid the other in the purchase of their Slaves there, or whether the dexterity of their Factors here in taking advantage of the prevailing humour of our Inhabitants for some years past of buying negros even beyond their ability, or the Concurrence of both, hath raised the Rates of Negros so extravagantly I shall not pretend to determine but this I may venture to say that it will be much harder to lower the price again now 'tis raised, unless there be the same freedome of Trade continued as formerly, for the

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the Inhabitants of this Country are yett will not soon be so fond of purchasing Negros as of late, being sensibly convinced of their Error, which has in a manner ruined the Credit of the Country, yett there will still be some that must, and others that will at any Rate venture to buy them and if the Company alone have the Navigation of the Trade, they'l give greater encouragement to keep the price of Negros to those rates they please, which the Colonys must submitt to because they can not be supplyed by any other hands. For Vessells trading directly from this place to the Coast of Affrica I never knew of any nor is the same practicable this Country not being provided with Commoditys suitable for carrying such a trade. This is the best account I am able to give in answer to Yr Lords commands wherein if I have failed or mistaken in any point I beg Yr Lords favorable Construction thereof since I can with truth assure Yr Lordships that no man hath a greater desire to serve Yr Lordships than

My Lords

Yours Lordships most

Obedient Servt

Jo Jennings

Nov.

The Instructions to our late Gover-
nour were sealed up at his death and
were not opened till I had the hon.
of being intrusted with the Government
by her Majestys late Instructions, else
I should not have failed in sending
ye Lord^s the account of Negroes required
therein.

[1715] Endorsed Virginia. Letter from Colonel Jennings
President of the Council of Virg^a of the 24 of November
1708, in Answer to one writ him the 15 of April fore-
going, relating to the Negro Trade &c^a

Recd. 16^th April } 1709 O. 21. / Entr Virg^a D 365.
Read. 3^d May }
Ord

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15 (i)
O 22

A List of all Ships and Vessells that have come from the Coast of Affrica by the way of Barbados and Imported Negroes into Her Majtys Colony and Dominion of Virginia from the 24th day of June 1708 to the 12th day of October 1708.

Time of Importation	Ships names	By what Master	Masters names	No. of Negroes Imported
September 1. 1701	Neptune	London	Henry Worly	44
December 27. 1701	Expedition	Bristol	Wm Severnake	67
April 24. 1702	Ann Barnardiston	London	Jno: Martyn	89
				200

Endorsed Virginia Number of Negroes Imported into Virginia from Affrica by the way of Barbados from June 1644 to October 1708. referred to the Lds Comrs of Trade

Rec.d 16 Septr } 1709
Read 8 May } 1709

O. 22.

Entr. Virg.a D. 367 4

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A List of all Ships and Vessells that have come directly from the Coast of Africa and Imported Negroes into Her Majtie Colony and Dominion of Virginia from the 24th day of June 1699 to the 12th day of October 1708.

Time of Importation	Ships names	of what Place	Masters names	Negroes Imported by the Royal Company	Negroes Imported by Separate Traders
July 8th 1700	Nicholson	London	Joseph Munday		224
July 4th 1701	Two Brothers	London	Roger Gray		60
July 10th 1701	Shrewsbury Galley	London	Jno Gardiner		154
July 28 1701	African Galley	London	James Westrow		57
Sept: 1st 1701	Warner	London	Jn Jarman		154
September 2 1701	Nicholson	London	Joseph Munday		202
May 27th 1702	Mary	London	Ambrose Smith		143
August 5th 1702	Dolliber Merch:	London	Wm Gardner		71
June 4th 1703	Angola frigat	London	Thomas Small	97	
September 1st 1703.	Ann	Bristol	Humph: Howard		60
August 7th 1704	Ann Galley	London	Nicho Gilliland		71
August 2d 1704	Mermaid	London	James French		224
Sept 1st 1704	William	London	Wm Martyn		110
Sept 4th 1704	Postillion	London	John Toner	46	
October 25th 1704	Eagle Galley	London	Wm Sneigrave		214
October 21st 1704	Dodrington	London	Thomas Squirrel		202
June 24th 1705	Worthy	London	Edward Fenwick	46	
July 4th 1705	London Galley	London	John Bickford		200
July 4th 1705	Jn. Bonaventure	London	Anthony Ford		200

Time of Importation	Ships Names	Of what Place	Masters names	Negroes imported by the Company	Negroes imported by Separate Traders
July 2d 1705	Constant Abigal	London	Jno. Vanbrugh		148
Decr past 25th 1705	Wm & Mary	London	Wm Bell		40
August 15th 1705	Thomas & John	London	Robert Ramson		202
August 20th 1705	Baron ffrigat	London	Thomas Smith		109
August 2d 1705	Angola frigatt	London	Thomas Small	214	
August 29th 1705	Phenix Sloop	London	Tho Durham	51	
April 19th 1706	William	London	Jno Collingwood		120
May 15th 1706	Neptune	London	Wm Thirtick		243
June 5th 1706	Eagle Gally	London	Wm Snelgrave		300
September 6th 1706	Wakeing Lyon	Bristoll	Arnold Wintell		154
September 20th 1706	African Gally	Bristoll	ffrancis Bond		196
June 15th 1707	Dolphyn	London	Robinson Taylor		145
August 2d 1707	Ann Gally	London	Alexander Fuller		204
		Bristoll	Wm Luckcombe		158
August 29th 1707	Bridgwater	London	Wm Cocke	141	
May 19th 1708	Eagle Gally	London	Wm Snelgrave		296
May 25th 1708	Jno & Constant	London	Saml Parker		294
				649	5692

[2pp] Endorsed. Virginia / Number of Negroes Imported / into Virginia directly from Africa / from June 1699 to October 1708 / referred to in Col: Jennings / Letter of the 27 Novr 1708 /
Read 16 April 1709 / Read 9 May 1709 / O. 23. / Entr. Virga D. 368. / 5

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Duplicate Virginia November 4th 27th 1706 0:24

May it please yr Lordship

I lay hold on this first opportunity of a Ship bound to Great Britain to send yr Lordp the most particular answer I am able to give to those Inquirys contain'd in your Lordps Letter of the 2d of May 1706, hoping my late receipt thereof, wch was not till the beginning of last June, with what I writ yr Lordps by the first of the sickness of several Gentlemen of the Council (whose advice I thought necessary) will plead my excuse for making so late a Return

As to your Lordps directions for transmitting an account of the Government of my Province, I humbly hope I have already complyed (in sending yr Lordp the Journals of Council (wherein contain all the material transactions of the Government) as often as there has been safe Conveyance, and shall continue the like care for the future. Tho the Casualtys of the sea will necessarily make that transmission less frequent than I could wish

I have by former Conveyances, and now again by this sent Your Lordp the names of the present Council, together with the names of such other persons as in my Judgment may both for their qualifications and estates, best deserve to supply any future Vacancys in that Board: and shall as occasion requires renew those Lists during the time I shall have the honour to serve her Majesty in my present Station.

As to the number of Inhabitants of this Province
lastly mentioned, according to the List of Tithables taken
this year (w^ch is the best way to judge of their number) I
have computed the Labouring Tithable persons to be about
thirty thousand, whereof about twelve thousand Negros,
the rest being almost all the men: for the number of
white Servants is so inconsiderable that they scarce de-
serve notice: so few having been imported since the be-
ginning of this War. So that by comparing the present list
with those of former years, the number of Tithable per-
sons (among which are included all Masters of families
and their male children above the age of sixteen) have
increased within these three years about three thousand
(3 p.) partly by the Natives coming of age, but chiefly by the importa-
tion of Negros. It is possible that when y^e Lordships shall
compare this Estimate with the List of Negros imported of
late (w^ch in obedience to y^r Lordships commands I have
sent in another letter) y^r Lordships may be induced to expect
a far greater increase of our numbers: but to satisfy your
Lordps therein I beg leave to acquaint y^r Lordps, that be-
sides the distempers usual among new Negros w^ch carry off
not a few of them; many of our poorer sort of Inhabitants
daily remove into the Neighbouring Colonys, especially to North
Carolina which is the reason that the number of our In-
habitants doth not increase proportionably to what might
be expected.

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[3d]

[illegible] Ships now belonging to this Country: besides those
which Should be carefully cleared for the Ships and some
times trade from one Port to another (w[ch] I believe the
Lords do not mean should be listed with the others)
All which Ships Vessels and Coasting Shallops employ
about two hundred Men seven men and of those but
few are Sailors such going generally to Pensilvania
and the Northern Proprietary Governments where they re-
ceive greater encouragement than the small trade of
this Country will afford them. Besides the Ships and Ves-
sells abovementioned there are not at this time near
Ships or Vessels trading hither of this Country built Ves-
sels which have been built here of late having in their
first Voyages had the misfortune of falling into the hands
of the Enemy.

I beg leave with what relates to the above Inquirys
to send the Copy of a Memorial from the Visitors and Gover-
nors of William and Mary College with the Opinion of the
Council thereon. It contains a Complaint of some new and
unusual proceedings of the Governor of South Carolina in stop-
ping the effects of our Indian Traders and interrupting that
Trade from which a great part of the Revenue of that College
doth arise, and indeed is a very profitable Trade to many
of the Inhabt[s] of this Country. Tho the interruption com-
plained of be upon the matter owned by the Governor of
South Carolina Yet because I would not trouble Yor Lords

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with any Complaints against our Neighbour governments without such authentick proofs as may make the matter undeniable. I have with the advice of the Council appointed the Affidavits of the Traders to be taken which I shall send by the first Conveyance for Your Lordps further Satisfaction. Humbly submitting to Yr Lordps Consideration how far (on the Reasons laid down in the said Memorial) her Majestys Service and the Interest of Great Britain may be concerned to protect the Trade of these Parts of Her Majestys Dominions from the said Insolent Pretensions of a Neighbouring Government.

My Lords

Your Lordps Most Obedient

Servt

Ed Jennings

Endorsed Virginia C Letter from Col Jennings Presidt of the Council of Virginia Dated the 24 of Novr 1708.
Recd 16th April
Read 5 May } 1709 O. 24. Entr. Virga D. 364. 321

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16(1)
O.25

At a Council held at the Capitol the 19th day of October 1708

The Council having taken into Consideration the sev-erall Inquirys sent from the Right honble the Lords Com-missioners for Trade which were communicated to them by Mr President agreed to the following answers Vizt

As to that part of the said Inquirys which con-cerns the Removal of the Inhabits of this Colony into the Neighbouring plantations and the way to prevent the same

The Council are humbly of Opinion that the Chief cause of this Removal is the want of land to plant and Cultivate the most convenient land yet unpatent-ed being in Pamunkey neck and on the Southside Blackwater Swamp, and that shutt up by Orders of the Government this has occasioned many familys of old Inhabitants whose former plantations are worne out, as well as a great number of young people and Servants just free to seek for Settlements in the Province of North Carolina where land is to be had on much easier Termes than here, not a few have obtained grants from that Government of the very same land which they would have taken up from this, if Liberty had been given for it. For preventing whereof It is humbly proposed that the bounds between Virginia and Carolina be settled as soon as may be and that free Liberty

this is now settled. x

That is don x

be given to all persons to take up lands any where
within the bounds of Virginia in the termes mentioned
in the Charter granted by his Majesty King Charles the
second and according to the Constant Custome of grant-
-ing land in the Country from the first Settlement thereof.

X The Carolina Act repealed

Another Cause of the removal of our Inhabitants
is the exemption granted in most of the proprietary Gov-
-ernments from being sued for debts contracted in other
places; this encourages a great many people of uneasy
Circumstances or dishonest inclinations to run thither to
avoid their Creditors and secure themselves a safe Re-
-treat. And even in the Province of North Carolina where
Virginia debts are pleadable there are such difficultys
in the prosecution thereof partly by the distractions of
that Country which has no settled Government, and
partly by the protection those Debtors find among per-
-sons of like Circumstances and principles that it is
but lost Labour to sue for them

[2.4.] /As to the Inquiry relateing to the Trade of this
Colony by Exportation or Importation It is answered that
the Staple Commodity of this Country being Tobacco is
only Exported to Great Brittain and Returnes made in
the Manufactures thereof and other Commoditys brought
directly from thence and that this Country hath no
manner of Supplys of any European Manufactures (Except
a very little to the plantations) but only from Great

X Acquaint him wt done in

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Brittain. There's very little Trade carryed on by the In-
-habitants of this Colony to any of her Majestys plan-
-tations, what trade they have is to the Island of
Barbados to which they export Indian Corne, pork, pitch,
Tarr, Lumber and sometimes a little Tobacco, in exchange
of which they importe Rum, Sugar, Molasses a little Cocoa
and Ginger but a great part of the Commoditys of that
Island are purchased by bills of Exchange. From New
England are imported, Rum, Sugar, Molasses Madera and
ffiall wine, fish and Wooden ware. Exported thither Corne,
pork some Tobacco and money. From New York and Pen-
-silvania imported Rum, Sugar wine bread flower and
beer, Exported thither European goods money and wheat,
From South Carolina & Bermudas, Rum, Sugar Madera
Wine Salt Cocoa and Rice, Exported thither flower Cyder
and European goods. It may be further observed that
all the Trade with the above plantations (Except some
part of the Barbados Trade) is carryed on entirely in
Vessells belonging to the s^d plantations and the Inhabit-
-ants thereof.

in favour of y^e Tobacco trade

As to the Inquiry how and in what particulars
the Trade of this Country is increased or decayed and
the Reason of such increase or decay.

It is answered that there can't be an exact Esti-
-mate made how much Tobacco is exported hence that
being best known to the hon^ble Commissioners of the

* This may easily be known by y^e Collectors or Naval Officers.

Endemes but it is very plain the production of that Manufacture has been encreasing for several years, as on the other hand the value thereof has proportionably decreased which we conceive is occasioned by the great number of Negros imported and the encrease of the Inhabitants who being only employed in that Manufacture there is much more made than can possibly be vended to any advantage Another branch of the Trade of the Country is the Indian Trade for Skins and ffurrs in which great quantitys of Course Cloaths from England, powder, Shott, guns, hatchets &c have been vended annually but that Trade is now like to be totally wrested out of our hands by the Government of South Carolina who under pretence that the Indian nations with whom we Trade, live within their Government, take upon them to seize the effects of our Traders and to impose high dutys equal to a prohibition on all Commoditys carryed thither from hence and the like on the Skins brought back, this is a new and Strange pretence that Virginia who traded with those Indians before the name of Carolina was known should be now abridged, especially since most of the Indians with whom we trade live some hundreds of miles from any of the Inhabitants of Carolina.

Tell him how this stands. It is under consideration.

[S.P.]

To the Inquiry what are the present methods used for preventing illegal Trade. [It is answered that we know

[Begin first paragraph]

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of no illegal Trade carryed on in this Country, but for the more effectual Suppressing of illegal Trade It is humbly proposed that proper Officers be appointed to reside at the ports established here by act of Assembly pursuant to her Majestys Instructions) or at such of them as the honble Commrs of the Customes shall think fitt, and that the Shiping may be directed to ride lade and unlade there. this with a Strict Charge to the officers to be diligent in the execution of their duty we Conceive would effectually put an end to all endeavours for illegal Trading.

Glad there is none. ×

To that Inquiry which concerns the manufactures established in this Colony.

It is answered that the Manufactures of Linnen Woolen and Cotton have of late been sett up for supplying the pressing necessitys of the people the price of Tobacco being so low that for some years it hath not been sufficient to purchase Cloaths for the Makers thereof. Pitch and Tar are also made in this Country enough to supply the occasions thereof and to export a little to the West Indies and much greater quantitys might be produced if there were an encouraging Market for it.

† discourage it as much as he can. In case of a peace the Tob. will flourish

Lastly, In answer to that part of the aforesd Letter from the Right honble the Lords Commrs for Trade whereby their Lordps are pleased to intimate their desire to be informed of whatever else may Conduce to

her Majestys Service the interest of England and the ad-
-vantage of this her Mat[y] Colony. The Council humbly
beg Leave to their Lord[ps] their opinion, That it is for
[Ad[t]] her Majestys Service that the present Restraint/and pro-
-hibition on the takeing up of land be removed and
that her Mag[ty] would be graciously pleased to supersede
the execution of that Instruction given to his Excellency
Coll[o] Edward Nott our late Governor concerning a new
method of takeing up land, for which the Council
humbly offer the following Reasons. That the Tenures of
land in this Country being founded on the Charters
to the Virginia Company and afterwards confirmed by
the Charter of King Charles the second are now so
interwoven with our Laws that it is not possible with-
-out the greatest Confusion to make the alteration pro-
-posed in that Instruction That all the valuable and
convenient Land in the Country is already taken up
and patented according to the ancient constitutions of
the Country and what remains now being remote from
the Conveniencys of Trade is of little value and only
desirable because there is none else to be had. That
according to the method proposed in the said Instruc-
-tion there can be no such thing as a Succession of
inheritance in any lands for supposeing by death or
any other Casualty a man should come to lose his
Servants or Slaves for which his land was granted

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him he must at the same time lose his Land too, since such a Casualty would disable him to pay the Quit-rent proposed and so one misfortune would so unavoidably introduce another till at last perhaps after all his Toil his Land will be taken away by a Stranger who hath better fortune and his Children turned out to seek for new Settlements. That it is very apparent no land will ever be taken up here on the Termes proposed in the said Instruction so long as there is any Land to be had in our neighbouring Colonys on easier Termes, for since the Propriety Governments so long as their Charters are in being, cannot be abridged in granting their Lands as they please the introduceing of this kind of Tenure in the Colonys under her Majty. Government will only tend to the depopulateing of them at least it can never be expected they should encrease in Inhabitants for the future. Since people will always go to those places where they may have land cheapest and have a certainty of preserving it to their posterity. The Council do further beg Leave to represent that the restraining the takeing up Land only to small Tracts will be very prejudicial to her Majestys interest for if only small parcells such as 100, 200 or 300/acres [5th ¶] in a Tract be to be taken up, it will follow that the good Land only will be patented and the bad (which may be reckoned 3/4th of all that is yet to be

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taken up) will for ever remain wast

Another thing of great concernment to her Ma.
.jestys Service and the advantage of this Colony would
be to confine the Trade of this Country (especially dureing
the war to regulate ffleets once a year which may pro
.ceed from England in the moneth of September and
Ordered return from hence in the moneth of April that no
Ship be permitted to Sail to or from Virginia but in
those ffleets and that a suffisent Convoy be appointed
for them By this means the market for Tobacco would
becomne certain and Regular and would not be damp
.ed by the expectation of intervenening Ships the plant.
.ers would be supplyed with goods and Cloathing
before winter and their Industry encouraged by hav.
.ing something for their Labour and the Sickness of
the Seamen and the danger of the worme so fregnent
and fatal to the Ships and Seamen in the Summer
prevented.

Represented And Lastly That there be a suffisient Guard ap.
.pointed for Our Coast which we humbly conceive
cant be less than one Ship of good force and an.
.other small Vessell of ten or twelve guns fitt to
pursue the Enemys small Priviteers among the ffletts
and Shoal water the want of such a guard has
been an extraordinary Loss to the Trade of this
Country for these two years past the Enemys Priviteers

intercepting almost all the small Vessells both Outward and inward bound and sometimes even within our Capes and in Sight of her Majestys Ships of war, who were too bulky to follow such small light Vessells and without such a Guard we have reason to be: leave not only our Trade will be destroyed but even the Country plundered.

Endorsed Answer to the Queries &c

Also Endorsed Virginia/ The Council of Virginia's Answer/ to several Enquiries contained in/ a Letter from this Board to Col./ Hunter, Dated the 7th May/1707/ referred to in Col. Jennings/ Lre of the 24 Nov. 1708./ Recd: 16 April / Read May } 1709/
O.25./ Ents. Virga D. 374./ Exd

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To the Honble Edmund Jennings Esqr President

and the Honble Council of State

The Visitors and Governors of the College

of William and Mary

Humbly Represent

That whereas the General Assembly thought fitt

to grant to the s^d College an Imposition on the Skins &

furrs exported out of this Colony, which Imposition is one

of the most Considerable branches of the Revenue of the s^d

College arises by a trade for many years carryed on with

the Southern and Western Indians. The s^d Trustees have w^th

equal grief and Surprize received information that the Gov-

ernment of Carolina have lately taken upon them to in-

terrupt that Trade first by raising the effects of the Traders

and now by laying heavy dutys equal to a prohibition on

their Commoditys under pretence that the Indians with

whom we trade live within the bounds of their Charter

The said Visitors and Governors think themselves

obliged to Represent to Yo^r Ho^rs that the Indians with

whom the said Trade is carryed on are not under the

Government of Carolina. That consequently they have no

power to impose dutys on Commoditys carryed thither or

from thence. That the laying dutys on European Commodi-

tys exported through any plantation to another hath never

been encouraged & we hope will not in this case, That

the goods vended in this Trade being Coarse Cloaths

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Guns, hatchets, beads, powder and Shott and other European Commodity's which the Inhabitants of this Colony import directly from England the Consumption of those kind of merchandizes will be considerably lessen ed if our Trade be interrupted and Carolina permitted to engross all since 'tis well known they have a constant clandestine Trade with Curracoa and St Thomas & import European goods from thence besides they have not such Conveniency's of Shiping from England as the Inhabitants [2 p] of this Colony have to furnish them with / Supplys by which means 'tis to that they neither export from England such quantitys nor care afford to sell them so cheap, And since it is the interest of Britain to encourage that Trade which exports most of the British manufactures The said Trustees humbly hope that by yr Lds favourable Representation of this case to the Lords Commissioners for Trade the un: warrantable Encroachments of the Government of Carolina will receive a Check and that the Indian Trade so much for the interest of England and beneficial for this Country and so necessary for the Support of the Colledge will be encouraged and left open to all the Inhabitants of this Colony as hath been usual heretofore.

- 5l -

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At a Council held at the Capitol the 21st day of October 1703

Present

The Honble the President and Council

On reading this day in Council a Memorial from the Visitors and Governors of the College of William and Mary setting forth that the General Assembly having granted to the said College an Imposition on all Skins and Furrs exported out of this Colony which Revenue being one of the most considerable they have and arises by a Trade for many years carryed on with the Western and Southern Indians. The said Trustees have received information that the governors of Southern Provinces have lately taken upon them to interrupt that Trade first by seizing the effects of our Traders and more lately by laying heavy duties equal to a prohibition on their commodetys under pretence that the Traders will not observe nor withstand the bounds of their Charter and praying the consideration of this Board therein. It is the opinion of this Council that it is for her Majestys Service that the President lay a Copy of the Memorial together with the Letters that past between him & the Governor on occasion of the interruption of our Trade before the Right Honble her Majestys principal Secretary of State, and the Right Honble the Lords Comm[rs] for Trade to receive her Majtys determination. And this Board are further of opinion that besides the Reasons laid down in the Memorial It is fitt to represent that the stopping the Trade of our Indians from Virginia & suffering it to be engrossed by the new Inhabitants

of Carolina concerned therein, will be attended with Conse-
:quences very dangerous to her Mayties Service and the peace
of her Mayties Colonys in America for the Inhabitants of Caro-
:lina not being able to supply the Indians with European
Manufactures by reason they want the Conveniencys of Shiping
(and are now forced to purchase those Commoditys for Rum and
Spirits wch the Inhabitants of this Colony purchase with Eng-
:lish goods) when once they have excluded Virginia from trade
:ing they will raise the price of their goods as they think
fitt. the Consequence whereof will be that the Indians who
are near neighbours to the ffrench at Missisippi will have
their Supplys from thence and so the whole Trade not only
in danger of being lost by the Avarice of a few private men
but which is worse the ffrench will have it in their power
to make use of those Indians to disturb her Majestys Sub-
jects of these Colonys. On the other hand if the Indian
Trade be left open the cheapness of our goods will secure us
the ffriendship of the Indians already known to us and give
an encouragement for us to attempt the establishing a Com-
:merce with other Indians yet unknown and undiscovered.

Vera Copia

Wil Robertson Secr

[Endorsed]

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Endorsed Virginia / Copy of a Memo from the [illegible] / of Wm & Mary College in Virga to Colonel Jennings, relating to / Goods Seized by the Govr of Carolina, with the Opinion of the Council thereupon / referred to in Col. Jennings Lre of 27 Nov 1704 /

Read 10 April } 1705 O. 26. / Entd Virgt D. 382.
Read 2 May }

Also Endorsed College Memorial &c

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160 (IV)
O. 28

A General List of the Militia within Her Majestys Colony of Virginia [illegible]

Countys	Commanders in Chief	Number of Field Officers	Number of Captains & Subalterns	Horse	Foot	Total
Accomack	Coll° John Custis	3	64	102	106	312
Charles City	Coll° Henry Duke	2	32	52	24	110
Elizabeth City	Coll° Dudley Diggs	2	22	42		111
Essex	Coll° Wm Churchill	3	60	105	42	210
Gloucester	Coll° John Smith	2	102	140		244
Henrico	Coll° Henry Duke	2	50	74	138	130
James City	Coll° Philip Ludwell	2	74	92	54	242
Isle of Wight	Coll° Benj: Harrison	3	24	130		226
King & Queen	Coll° Jn° Lewis	2	72	110	123	230
King William	Coll° Wm Bassett	2	42	72	80	176
Lancaster	Coll° Robt Carter	3	23	33		247
Middlesex	Coll° Wm Churchill	2	20	31	75	117
Nansemond	Coll° Philip Ludwell	2	54	136	100	224
New Kent	Coll° Wm Bassett	3	28	112		231
Northampton	Coll° Jn° Custis	3	26	37	118	136
Northumberland	Coll° Robt Carter	3	60	70	46	204
Norfolk	Coll° Philip Ludwell	2	28	66	87	193
Princess Anne	Ditto	2	43	54	32	142
Prince George	Coll° Benj° Harrison	3	20	105		154
Richmond	Coll° Robt Carter	3	36	160		476
Stafford	Ditto	2	36	54	72	224
Surry	Coll° Harrison	2	16	66		96

Counties	Commanders in Chief	Number of Field Officers	Number of Captains & Subalterns	Horse	Dragoons	Foot
Westmoreland	Coll° Richd Lee.	2.	42.	102.	42.	142
Warwick	Coll° Dudley Digges	2	14.	24.		112
Elizth	Coll° Edmd Jennings	2.	61.	46.	34.	346
			1060	2211	1221	6140

Endorsed Virginia List of the Militia in the Several Counties of Virginia [illegible] returned to Coll. Jennings Secr. of the 29 March 1708. Read 15th April 1708 / Read 2d May 1708 / O. 28. Entr. Virgt D. 338. 11

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(Compare similar petition with another paragraph ... the provinces of Canada / 315.

21
O. 32
(part of)

A la Reine.

Georje Ritter Bourgois de la Ville de Berne, represente avec le profond respect qui est deu à Votre Majesté, que Noble François d'Ivis Michel Bourgois de ladite Ville, s'etant établi par occasion en Amerique, auroit fait Solliciter par le Supt. plusieurs personnes du dit Canton de Berne de s'aller établir près de luy dans ladite Amerique a quoy S' etoit porté après en avoir obtenu la permission de leurs Souverains Seigneurs dudit Canton: ledit Ritter a été chargé au nom de tous, de Supplier très humblement Votre Majesté d'agréer l'établissement qu'on se propose de faire d'une Colonie Suisse que l'on a dessein de former pour aller peupler quelque [illegible] terre jusqu'icy inhabitable en ladite Amerique, moyennant la grace de Dieu, et la Royale et puissante protection de Votre Majesté

Cette Colonie pourra etre d'abord de quatre à cinq cens personnes Suisses protestans Reformés, tant Laboureurs Vignerons que Artisans de terre. pour lesquels ledit Ritter au nom [illegible] qui aura Supplie très humblement Votre Majesté de leur accorder si c'est de Son bon plaisir, les conditions Suivantes.

1° Qu'estre tenus et regardés comme sont les veritables Sujets de Votre Majesté.

2. Qu'à cette Colonie soit affecté un Canton de Terre bien Situé pour l'air, le Terroir et l'eau, et près de quelques Rivieres non navigable pour le Commerce proportionné à la quantité du monde.

3° Qu'il plaise à Sa Majesté d'ordonner à Son Gouverneur public

aussi en ce pais là de fournir à Ladite Colonie les graines necessaires pour Semence et les vivres de la premiere année à la Condition de les rendre pendant les trois ou quatre années Suivantes en nature ou valeur.

2° Une entiere liberté de negotier comme les naturels du pais et comme font tous les autres sujets de Votre Majesté.

3° De les exempter de payer tous droits pendant les dix premieres années de leur etablissement, apres lesquelles ils les payeront comme les autres Sujets de Votre Majesté.

4° De liberté de se choisir des Ministres du St Evangile et des officiers de Justice et de police, toutefois Sous la direction du Gouverneur que votre Majesté aura dans ledit pais.

5° Qu'après avoir prié Dieu publiquement pour V. Majesté leur soit permis de prier aussi pour LL. EE. de la Republique de Berne, qui ont l'honneur d'estre Allies de Votre Majesté

6 Que les mêmes graces et privileges cy dessus soient aussi accordés à tous ceux qui dans la Suitte viendront de Suisse augmenter leur Colonie, notamment à ceux du Canton de Berne.

7. Et comme cette Colonie ne pourroit pas Suffire aux frais de leur voyage et transport jusques à L'Amerique V.M. est tres humblement suppliée d'avoir la bonté de donner les ordres pour y faire conduire Ladite Colonie en toute seureté, y compris leur bagage, en Sorte qu'Elle puisse S'embarquer a Roterdam [sic] en Hollande, et les faire conduire aux frais de Votre Majesté jusques au lieu destiné pour leur établissement, à quelle fin Ledit Ritter etant avertis à tems, Se rendra Dieu aidant avec

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Sacrée Majesté audit Rotterdam dans le tems qui luy sera ordonné

Cependant Sadit Altesse et ses Ministres prient Dieu avec ardeur pour l'heureuse et longue conservation de Sa Sacrée Personne de Votre Majesté pour la prospérité de ses florissants Royaumes et pour la gloire de ses armes Victorieuses.

[au bas de la recommandation on lit
the marshalls]

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Ancienne commanderie de Saint Jacques de l'Epée (1.32, 2.32)

Sans aucun doute également autrefois, comme aujourd'hui et jusqu'au dix-huitième siècle, un hôpital destiné à recevoir les pèlerins de Saint Jacques. Comme à Rome, à Jérusalem, à Constantinople, à Cologne, à Paris, à Bruges, à Londres, à Lisbonne, à Madrid, à Compostelle, à Saint Jacques de Haut Pas, à Saint Jacques de la Boucherie, à Saint Jacques de l'Hôpital, à Saint Jacques du Haut Pas, à Saint Jacques de la Villette, à Saint Jacques de Calais, à Saint Jacques de Dieppe, à Saint Jacques de Rouen, à Saint Jacques de Caen, à Saint Jacques de Bayeux, à Saint Jacques de Coutances, à Saint Jacques de Granville, à Saint Jacques de Dol, à Saint Jacques de Rennes, à Saint Jacques de Nantes, à Saint Jacques de Bordeaux, à Saint Jacques de Bayonne, à Saint Jacques de Roncevaux, à Saint Jacques de Burgos, à Saint Jacques de Léon, à Saint Jacques de Compostelle, à Saint Jacques de Galice, à Saint Jacques de Portugal, à Saint Jacques de Lisbonne, à Saint Jacques de Cadix, à Saint Jacques de Séville, à Saint Jacques de Grenade, à Saint Jacques de Malaga, à Saint Jacques de Carthagène, à Saint Jacques de Valence, à Saint Jacques de Barcelone, à Saint Jacques de Perpignan, à Saint Jacques de Montpellier, à Saint Jacques de Nîmes, à Saint Jacques de Marseille, à Saint Jacques de Toulon, à Saint Jacques de Nice, à Saint Jacques de Gênes, à Saint Jacques de Florence, à Saint Jacques de Rome, à Saint Jacques de Naples, à Saint Jacques de Brindes, à Saint Jacques de Venise, à Saint Jacques de Trieste, à Saint Jacques de Vienne, à Saint Jacques de Prague, à Saint Jacques de Dresde, à Saint Jacques de Berlin, à Saint Jacques de Hambourg, à Saint Jacques de Lubeck, à Saint Jacques de Copenhague, à Saint Jacques de Stockholm, à Saint Jacques de Christiania, à Saint Jacques de Drontheim, à Saint Jacques de Wisby, à Saint Jacques de Pétersbourg, à Saint Jacques de Moscou, à Saint Jacques de Nijni-Novgorod, à Saint Jacques de Kasan, à Saint Jacques de Tobolsk, à Saint Jacques de Tomsk, à Saint Jacques de Kiatka, à Saint Jacques de Pékin, à Saint Jacques de Nankin, à Saint Jacques de Canton, à Saint Jacques de Macao, à Saint Jacques de Malacca, à Saint Jacques de Singapore, à Saint Jacques de Batavia, à Saint Jacques de Sumatra, à Saint Jacques de Ceylan, à Saint Jacques de Calcutta, à Saint Jacques de Delhi, à Saint Jacques de Lahore, à Saint Jacques de Caboul, à Saint Jacques de Candahar, à Saint Jacques de Bassora, à Saint Jacques de Bagdad, à Saint Jacques de Mossoul, à Saint Jacques de Diarbekir, à Saint Jacques de Mardin, à Saint Jacques de Mossoul, à Saint Jacques de Bagdad, à Saint Jacques de Bassora, à Saint Jacques de Caboul, à Saint Jacques de Candahar, à Saint Jacques de Lahore, à Saint Jacques de Delhi, à Saint Jacques de Calcutta, à Saint Jacques de Ceylan, à Saint Jacques de Sumatra, à Saint Jacques de Batavia, à Saint Jacques de Singapore, à Saint Jacques de Malacca, à Saint Jacques de Macao, à Saint Jacques de Canton, à Saint Jacques de Nankin, à Saint Jacques de Pékin, à Saint Jacques de Nijni-Novgorod, à Saint Jacques de Kasan, à Saint Jacques de Tobolsk, à Saint Jacques de Tomsk, à Saint Jacques de Kiatka, à Saint Jacques de Pétersbourg, à Saint Jacques de Moscou

des graces et protection de S. Mé. entretenue de s'informer auprès de Elle quelle cas que l'Etat d'icy fût intentionné avec le tems d'y envoyer de même une Colonie. Sous certaines Conditions on pourroit esperer d'obtenir une

étendüe de Terre

C'est la faveur qu'esperent et demandent Leurs Excellences de Monsieur l'Envoyé, laquelle ils tacheront de

reciproquer par toutes Sortes de plaisirs et services qui

dependront d'Eux. Priant Sur ce le Tout Puissant qu'il

maintienne Sa personne de Monsieur l'Envoyé de Angleterre

en Sa Sainte et digne garde.

Fait à Berne a 25e. d'Août 1706.

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[on a piece of paper attached to the following - bellah - n° 24 and both seem to belong to n° 28 - the third memorial]

A. Rochers dans la Riviere Apelée Podomack, Jusques ou On peut monter avec des Barques et au Dessus avec des petits Batau

B. vne Source D'Eau qui Purge lo Mil de Annapolis

la premiere Baraque quils ont fait pour Coucher sur leur trase ou Chemin de leur Route

D. vn fleue Apele Quattaro

E. Montagnes de Virginie

f. Contree de Mesesipi

G. Montagnes de Cenuntua

Notre Amy quia fait le voyage dans ce Canton nous ecrit quil Contient des Montagnes, des Valons et des Plaines ou Ilia du Terrain qui est asses chetif et Aride ou Ilia des Brussailles que bien difficilement on peut passer, et par contre Ilia aussi dés fort. bonne Terres ou Ilia des gros Arbres de chaine vc. et Bauconp du Gibé

tout ce Pays est Inhabité Excepte quelque Indien, de puis vne Baraque a l autre Ils ont fait vne Journee de Chemin

Nous prions tres humblement Sa Majeste de nous vouloir faire la Grace de nous Acorder ce Canton avec les Privileges que Sa Majeste trouver trouvera apropos, pour y dresser vne Colonie Suisse

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Recal.

25.
O.33

The Magistrates of Bern in Swisserland recommend their Address by your Lordships most Humble Petitioner Louis Michell

Whom by his repeated travels in the Dominions of Great Britain in North America has Discovered on the Hyt of Potomack River and its branches a considerable track of wild and uncultivated deserts being the Westward part of her Majestys Province of Virginia, which Land by the Industry of a Necessitous and Laborious people may in Probability be made a habitation for man The same having not the convenience of Water for carriage and transportation as the present settlement have.) in all probability will lye uncultivated and uninhabited for several ages which may prove of no good consequence to the Crown of Great Brittain being of the present Settlement of the French on the Missisipi who are daily advancing on and toward the British Dominions in America whereby that trade with the Natives on the Lakes and other part of that Continent is enjoyed by the Enemy for which reason but more especialy in respect to the great favours and esteem which that Crown has created us and the Protestant Cantons of Swisserland with all. has encouraged us to entreat for a Settlement in the said Wilderness for some of our Swisserland Natives whereby we may ever be in the Interest of the Great and Glorious British Monarchie.

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The great Esteem we our Cantons have of such an Interest gladly forces them in a general and United Store as to provide for all our Transported People that by they will by no means be Disagreable or Burthensome to this Crown In whose Interest we hope to be serviceable and that all the duty's of Loyal Subjects may ever flow from those that shall settle America

we hope Likewise that by the Permission of this Crowne we may by our industry have the Produce of the West India Islands which necessaries we have hitherto purchased of y^e^ Dutch at no easy rate and we shall ever carry y^e^ mark of Gratitude in our hearts as to discover and prosecute w^ch^ may be most suitable and Benificial to the Interest of Great Brittain of w^ch^ we hope and expect Minerals Hemp ffflax Wine Salt and other Necessarie improvements will soon appear to y^e^ Crown's Satisfaction and all our Interest w^ch^ further requires of this Negotiations we refer to his Excellency Abraham Stanyian Esq^r^ Envoy ffrom her Majesty of Great Brittain to y^e^ Protestant Canton of Switzerland

And to discharge my Duty shall ever be the Endeavours of y^r^ Lordships most humble most Obedient and most Devoted Servant Lues Michell

Endorsed

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Endorsed

Virginia

Memorial from Mr. ~~de Graffenried~~ Lues
and Mr. de Graffenried
Maichel, touching a Colony of Switzers
who desire to be Settled in Virginia

Recd 11 July
Read Do: } 1709

O. 33.

Ents. Virga. B. 395

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May it please her Majestie of great Brittains most
Honble Councellers to Countenance those Proposalls from the
Swiss Societie for planting some Colonies in North
America, which are recommended to the Queen of great
Brittain from the Canton of Bern by his Excellencie
Abraham Stanian Esqr: And now laid before this
Honble Board by Christopher Graffenried of the Sovereign
Council and late Governour of Kyserdon, and Luis Michell

Your Lordships most humble Petitioners

For as much as some of this Nature have been already
offerd by his Excellency N[illegible] Englandey Esq[r] late Governr
and Signed by M[r] George Nitter w[ch] we pray may be laid aside,
and that these here presented may find admittance. Which are,
That we may have a tract of Land allotted us in the British
Dominions in America on reasonable terms where we may
plant some of our Natives w[ch] (in the Highest measure) will
oblige the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland. at all times
to Espouse the Interest of that great and Glorious Monarchy

This is the Humble Suit of the Lordships most
Obedient and Devoted Servants

Christopher De Graffenried

Luis Michell

Endorsed.

Virginia Recd Memorial from Mr. Christopher de Graffenried Dat. relating to a Settlement to be made of a Colony of Switzers in Virginia.

Read / 1st July 1709. / O. 34. Entr. Virg.a D. 295.

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[compare № 28 – in French]

24

Abstract of a Memorial for Settling a Swiss 0.35

Colony in Virginia

We humbly pray that Her Majty would be Graciously pleased to Grant Us Lands for the Settlement of a Colony of Switzers upon the South West Branch of Pattomack River in Virginia, We paying to her Majesty a Quit Rent in acknowledgment of her Majestys Sovereignty as is done in other like Cases. We ingage our Selves, to Cultivate the said Lands in such manner that Her Majesty will receive a considerable advantage thereby; Besides that by this Settlement We shall be as a Frontier between Virginia & the French of Canada & Mississippi.

This Settlement so far from being injurious to Her Majestys Neighbouring Colonies or proprieties will rather (2nd p.) be an Advantage to them by having those Deserts Cultivated & Inhabited which at present they are not.

In relation to Ecclesiastical, Civil & Military Affairs, We shall Conform Our Selves to the Methods used by the rest of Her Majestys Subjects, and we hope to injoy the same privledges as the rest of her Majesty's said Subjects do.

However as We have a Language peculiar to Our Selves, We humbly pray Her Majesty will be Graciously pleased to allow Us to have a Minister from our own Country.

The people that We shall from time to time Transport thither, shall not be any ways Chargable to Her Majty, unless Her Majesty be hereafter Graciously pleased in Consideration

of the Progress We shall make in the said Settlement,
to make the same allowance.

As the ~~discovery of this Country has been and~~
the Settling of a Colony there will be of great Charge to the
Petitioners Is humbly hoped her Majesty will Grant
them the same advantage as is allowd to her Majtys
other Subjects by the Constitution of Virginia.

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Puisque Les Seigneurs du Conseil estabLi par Sa Majesté, ont trouvé la proposition ou demande de la Societé pour la Colonie Suisse de la Virginie, trop Vague et generale tellement quils desirent quon S'explique plus particuliere-ment au Sujet de question : Nous prenons dont la liberté de representer avec un profond Respect a Vos Seigneurs

1° Que nous prions tres humblement Sa. Majesté de nous accorder cette faveur, et de nous faire marquer, moyenant la réconnoissance deüe pour le fond et Souveraineté Comme il est resté en Semblables occasions, Le Terrein en Virginie Commencent a ces Separations des deux branches de Podomak River qui est le long de celle qui court le Sond West comme il se verra mieux dans la Carte.

La quelle Terre nous offrons de Cultiver avec le temps par les travaux et soins assidut des bons Laboureurs, si bien que la Corone en tirera un profit considerable, au lieu qu'elle n'en iouest presentement de quoy que ce Soit. Et par ce moyen les Colonies dans la Nord Amerique Seront plus asseurées des insultes des Voisins Enemis de Canada et Mexesipy.

2° Cest etablissement ne Sera aucunement preiudiciable aux Seigrs Proprietaires Voisins ny autres Particuliers, bien au Contraire / Ils en tireront plustost [2.47] de l advantage. Ses deserts ne Seront en apparence de

bien long temps habitez. accause des difficultez, faute de Voiture tant par Eaux que par Terre.

3° Pour ce qui est de L'Ecclesiastiq, Civil, et Militaire, la Colonie se conformera Comme tous autres fidelles Sujets de Sa Majesté. En Contre la dite Colonie espere aussi les mesmes douceurs et Privi. :leges que les autres Sujets de Sa Majesté jouissent.

4° Cependant Comme nous avons un Langage par. :ticulier nous demandons a Sa Majesté la Grace de nous accorder un Ministre de nostre Pays pour precher le St Evangile et Contenir le Peuple en la Crainte de Dieu et bornes de bien Seance.

5° Pour ce qui est du monde que nous pourrions faire Venir icy de chez nous, nous osons bien pro. :mettre qu'ils ne viendront ny en Si grand foule, ny en desordre, ny sans en avoir donné auparavant avis, ny en charge de Sa Majesté, a moins que Voyant un bon Commencement de nostre Plantation, Sa Majesté pour un plus grand encouragement ne veuille bien avoir quelques egards.

6° Comme pour decouvrir le Terrein Sus mentioné de plusieurs annees en ca, on a eu des grands frais, et qu'on en aura encore beaucoup pour S'establir, on espere que Sa Majesté aura cette bonté pour la Societé de luy accorder les benefices que les Constitutions du Pays reglent [3 pt]/Comme au Commencement dune Entreprise Si dangereuse

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et considerable il est impossible de Songer a touttes
choses qui peuvent Servenir La Sust Societé espere
une oreille favorable du Conseil pour escouter les
Propositions qu'on pourra faire plus outre. Ce que dessus
N'estant que pour faire un Comencement affin de
pouvoir de bon heure prendre Les mesures necessaires
et convenables, et de gagner un peu de temps en un
fait qui en demande.

De Vos Seigneuries

Les tres humble et tres obeissants

Serviteurs

De Graffenried

Michel.

Endorsed Virginia F / A third Memorial from Mr de / Graffenried & Mr Michel, relating / to a Colony of Switzers to be settled / in Virginia. / Recd: 14 July / Read 16th Do } 1709 / O. 35. /

Entr. Virgª D. 395.

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At the Court at Windsor

the 26th of September 1709.

Present

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty

Lord Chancellor	Earl of Sunderland
Lord Treasurer	Lord Chamberlain
Lord President	Sr. Vice Chamberlain
Duke of Somerset	Mr. Vernon

Upon reading this Day at the Board a Representation from the Lords Commrs of Trade & Plantations in the Words following, viz.

Memorandm. The Representation of the 6th of September 1709. Relating to the Government of South Carolina & laying some Duties on Goods belonging to Virginia Indian Traders, was inserted

Her Majesty Approving the said Representation was Pleased with the Advice of Her Privy Council, to Order, as it is hereby Accordingly Ordered, That the said Lords Proprietors of Carolina do forthwith give Directions to their Governor there not to Demand or Levy the Duty mentioned in the said Representation upon any Goods or Merchandizes which shall be Carried by the Virginia Indian Traders to the Western Indians, or which shall be brought back from thence by way of Trade; But that the said Trade be permitted to be Carried on without any sett Hindrance or Molestation whatsoever; and Her Majesty is further Pleased to Order, That the said Lords

Proprietors to require the Governor or Commander in Chief of Carolina, to transmit forthwith to the Commander in Chief of Virginia, the Bond so Extorted as is aforemen-tioned, in Order to be Cancelled.

Chris: Musgrave

[a.p.]

Endorsed Virginia

Carolina

Copy of an Order of Council of the 26th. upon a Repres.n: of ye 6th. of Septem.r 1709, relating to Goods Seized in Carolina belonging to Some Indian Traders of Virginia

Receiv.d 5.r
Read 11.th } Octob.r 1709.

O. 40.

Entr. Virg.a D. 420

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May it please your Lordships

On the 13th of June last in a letter sent by a runn·ing Ship, I had the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordps letters by the Fleet then arrivd Viz^t the Du·plicate of your Lordps letter of the 26th March 1704 one let·ter of the 12th of January, and another of the 15th March 1703/4 with her Majestys Additional Instruction inclosed; and am now by the return of the same Fleet to lay before your Lordps an Account how far I have proceeded in compli·ance with your Lordps commands.

According to what your Lordps were pleased to intimate, I have with the advice of the Council given directions to the Surveyors of the Countys bordering on Carolina, to prepare an Estimate of the Charge of laying out the Boundarys of that Province; & hope in a very short time I shall be able to give your Lordps a satisfactory account both of the method and Charge of that work.

In the Letter I had the honour to write to your Lordps the 24th of November last, I inclosed a copy of a Memorial from the Governors of William and Mary College in relation to the interruption given our Indian Traders by the Government of Carolina: wherein I hope your Lordps will see sufficient reason to check the encroachments of that Government. But for your Lordps further information, I have according to your Lordps commands, herewith sent a copy of the Letters past be·tween Sir Nathaniel Johnson and me on that Subject, with the

Skins & Furrs of the Traders that suffered on that occasion.

Your Lordps will be pleased to observe that the pretence for seizing the Skins, furrs and other effects of our Traders is grounded on the Act of the 15th of King Charles the 2d: but it is not alledged that our Traders either were within the inhabited Bounds of Carolina, or that there were any Officers for putting that Act in execution within 200 miles of the place where they traded: So that whether that Act obliged our Traders to look for Custom house Officers where there was not an English inhabitant, or to go 200 miles to Charles Town to ask the Governor of Carolina leave to trade with people altogether independent on him or his Province, is humbly submitted to yor Lordps consideration.

perhaps it may be urged that the Traders ought to have carryed Certificates from hence that their goods were legally imported here; but as they had never before seen nor heard of any Body to exact such Certificates, your Lordps will not think it strange, that they judged them unnecessary. But I dare affirme to yor Lordps that our Traders carry no goods, but what are legally imported according to the Acts of trade, being generally purchased here of the most substantial and fair Traders in the Country who have them imported directly from London. yor Lordps will be pleased likewise to observe that it was not the European goods, but the Skins & furrs purchased of the Indians that were seized, which kind of Commodity, I humbly conceive, is not seizable by any construction of that Act of Parliament. So that I doubt not your Lordps will plainly perceive it was the private

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interest of ingrossing that Trade, more than any regard to the Law that inclined the Governent of Carolina to this unusual Treatment of our Traders.

Her Majestys additional Instruction concerning the granting of Land with Ly^p Lordps letter of the 15^th of March last (in which it was inclosed) I have / communicated to [3^d p] the Council, but upon considering the difficulty of the Seating required therein, they are humbly of opinion that no man will take up any Land upon those terms while there is Land to be had on easier terms in the neighbouring Governments: and having on the 14^th of October last (as Ly^p Lordps will observe in the Council Journal I sent with sent N^o 2. pag. 18) in answer to your Lordps Inquirys humbly laid before Ly^p Lordps the many inconveniencys to her Majestys Service and the increase and prosperity of the Colony which they conceived would result from altering the ancient conditions of granting Land, they humbly beg leave to repeat the same reasons there offered in which they are more & more confirmd by observing how many entire familys besides great numbers of single persons have removed this last Summer and are daily removing into the Province of North Carolina, where her Maj^ty will receive no benefits either by the Quitrent of their Land or the produce of their Labour.

Having on several other occasions given Ly^p Lordp a particular Account of what is most material in the

Council Journals. I shall not trouble Yor L'ordpps with any further observations thereon. but that according to Yor Lordpps commands I send the entire Journal from the 11th of June 1705 to the last Council held the 12th of Septem: ber past.

I confidently hopid I should have been able by this Conveyance to have sent Your Lordpps the accounts of her Majestys Revenue, but the sickness of some of the Collectors having hindered them from reforming some errors in their Accts, hath disappointed the Settl: ing the General Accompts of the Revenue. But as the Auditor and Receiver General have assured me they will have every thing in a readiness against the General Court for perfecting those accounts, I hope the first op: portunity thereafter to transmitt them to Yor Lordpps.

According as I had the honour to write to Yor L'ordpps the 15th of June as soon as the Guard Ship arrived, I discharged the Brigantein employed for the defence of the Province, and have caused the men to be paid off; but there being some accots for transporting and mounting the Alarm Guns on the Shoar of the Bay not yet come to hand (and wch are proper to be put with the charge of the Brigantein) the accots of that whole expence are not yet fully settled, so as to be laid before Yor Lordpps; but I believe the whole Charge will not exceed Eight hun: dred and odd pounds, the particulars whereof I hope by

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the first opportunity to send yr Lordp. The Captain of the Guard Ship has been very dilligent in cruis: ing ever since his arrival, but the Ship being of too great bulk to pursue the privateer Sloops among the Flatts, he has not been able to come up with those he has seen, yet seems fully persuaded that if together with this Ship, he had the Sloop wch My Lord High Admiral hath ordered to be brought for this Station, no privateer in this Coast could escape him.

Among the Proclamations wch I herewith send yr Lordp Mark'd N°3. there is one prohibiting the exportation of Corne. the long & unusual dry weather for almost the whole past Summer, having burnt up the Corn in many places of the Country and the apprehensions of a great Scarcity of all sorts of Grain to follow thereon hath occasioned this Prohibition, but I hope it has been laid so seasonably that there will still be enough left in the Country for the Subsistance of the Inhabitants till a new Crop.

The Fleet now bound out hath almost drain'd the Country of all the old Negroes, wch would have been of great benefite, if the present Crops had not proved very small, & far short of what might have been expected from more Seasonable weather, and I'm afraid the next Fleet will meet with a disappointment if there comes as many Ships as heretofore.

It is a particular Satisfaction to me that I can on this occasion acquaint Yor Lrdps that the Country enjoys a perfect peace & quiet; and that I have the Honour to be with all duty and respect

Your Lordps

Most Obliged & Most Obedient

Servt.

E Jennings.

Virginia October 4th 1709

1709

Endorsed Virginia / Letter from Colonel Jennings Presidt / of the Council of Virga Dated the / 5 October 1709 /
Recd. 20 Decr } 1709/10 / O. 46. / Entr. Virga ~~Journ~~ /
Read 3 Janry }
E. 27. Cert

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April the 22d 1707 41 (1) 0.47

Sir

There hath been lately presented to her Majestys Council of this Colony a Complaint from Robert Hix an Indian Trader and his Partners that they being out a trading with the Western Indians and having left a considerable quantity of Skins among the Usharees, till their Return from other Indian Nations, had all their Skins seized, with several other goods by some persons pretending orders from Colo Harris or Colo Government: and at the same time had notice that further orders were given for seizing and stripping their persons and robbing them of whatever they had; and that even the Indians were employed to be joined with some of Your Inhabitants in the execution of this designe. they also acquaint us that the said Hix having gone to Charlestown & made his application to Colo Harris for Restitution of his goods was obliged to a considerable Entrance before he could obtain that favour; and at last had a great part still detained without any Remedy and by the practices of some ill designing persons in your Honrs Government (who have a greater Regard to their own profit than to justice and honesty) Colo Harris had been so far prevailed on as to oblige this poor man to give a bond of five hundred pounds Sterling never to Cross Santee River again. and which is still more strange that the said Hix never was acquainted for what Reason his goods were seized or why this bond was

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so extorted from him.

The Novelty of this proceeding looking more like an Act of hostility than of Amity and good Neighbourhood is very surprizeing to us: however we shall suspend our Judgement in that affair till we be informed from yor Hor of the truth of what hath been told us. I shall only now in the name of the Council [2:pa] here take leave to acquaint your Hor that her Mty and her Royal Predecessors first by Instructions to the Governors of this Colony, did grant, and afterwards by Law Confirme to all her Subjects here, a free and open trade with all Indians whatsoever and yr Hor will no doubt excuse us if we use our utmost endeavours to preserve so valuable a priviledge, at least not tamely suffer it to be wrested out of our hands by any less Authority than that which gave it. It was never yet understood here, that her Majesty had granted any priviledge to her Subjects of South Carolina, to engross all the Indian trade exclusive of the Subjects of her Majestys other plantations, if any such priviledge had been granted, I believe yr Honour would first have communicated it, before any orders had issued for seizing either the persons or goods of innocent men who for the Course of severall years have traded that way without any such interruption. So I cannot but beleive that this new and unusual treatment of our traders is without any authority from Yr

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Hon^r^ or your Government, I hope your Hon^r^ will readily cause restitution to be made of the goods that are yet illegally detained, and order the bond given by Hise to be Cancelled, and putt such a Check to those unwarrantable practices for the future that our Traders may freely pass without Interruption or Restraint; But if there be any real Cause for interrupting our Traders now, more than in former years, I hope y^r^ Hon^r^ will impart it to this Government and I do assure y^r^ Hon^r^ we shall readily Contribute our endeavors to bring all matters in difference, to an amicable accomodation and to preserve that good Correspondence with your Government which becomes Subjects under the same allegiance. On the other hand if by y^r^ Hon^rs^ authority, the Inhabitants of this Colony cannot procure that freedom of trade which her Majesty hath granted them, and which they take to be their Right, y^r^ Hon^r^ will excuse us if we, into whose hands the administration of this Government is now devolved, lay our Grievances before her Majesty; and y^r^ Honour cannot but be sensible that this Government hath frequent Opportunitys of doing itś self Right on the Ships and trade of Carolina / in our harbours, y^r^ Hon^rs^ answer will be expected with [p.4] great impatience by her Majestys Council here. In the meantime I remain / y^r^ Hon^rs^ / Most humble Servant

E Jennings

Part of a Letter from S^r Nathaniel Johnson dated South Carolina Council Chamber July the 22^d 1708 the other part of this Letter was concerning the French Prisoners sent to Virginia

But as to the Affair of Robert Hix the Indian Trader and the Usage he received in this Government we cannot but wonder at the baseness and ingratitude of the man. when it was such that much better deserved the Repetition of our acknowledgements, than to be the Subject of a Complaint, and we are equally surprized to see so angry a letter from your Council on that subject. especially before they gave themselves the trouble to be better informed, or to consult the acts of Trade with which we do not suppose they are unacquainted.

In our books we find in the 15^th year of King Charles the 2^d An act for the encouragement of Trade, wherein among other things provided to prevent frauds and regulate abuses in his Majestys Customes: It is Enacted that every person or persons importing by land, any goods or Commoditys whatsoever into any of the lands, Islands, plantations, Colonys Territorys or places to his Majesty belonging shall deliver to the Governor of such Island, land, plantation Colony Territory or place to such person or Officer as shall be by him thereunto authorized & appointed within 24 hours after such Importation, his and their name and Sir names & a true

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inventory & particular of all such goods or Commodityes un-
-der the penalty of the loss of all such imported goods
& Merchandizes as by the said Act made of force in this
province more at large appears.

[4th]
3ly Hee imported within land a parcell of Indian
trading goods and other Merchandizes into our Province
of Carolina, and traded therewith, not entering the same
with her Majties Officers of the Customes of Charles town
neither did he or any other in Company with him, give
me at any time any account either of himself or the goods
he imported, for which reason I ordered his goods to
be seized as lawfully I might by virtue of the said Act,
and when afterwards I was prevailed with by his hum-
-ble petition to restore him to his goods, upon the acknow-
-ledgem[t] of his fault & promise to Comply with the laws
& Acts of trade for the future, I cannot see how I am
to blame unless in my Compassion to the Compliainant by
not executing the Rigour of the act against him; It is
true that some time afterwards I supercedeed my orders to
the traders concerning him, but not before he abused the
power I gave him; and under pretence of those orders
took upon him to extort great quantitys of Skins from
the Indians in a very unlawfull & violent manner, which
no person in my Government durst do but himself, &
yet I am credibly informed he lost very little or nothing
of what was seized.

This &c being the Case & these the just motives for what wrotd, We promise ourselves from y^r prudence equity & Desire to continue in friendship with us, that you will not adhere to those angry Sentiments you at first Conceived against us, nor entertain an Opinion that we have not a sincere respect & esteem for you as our Neighbours and fellow Subjects, for if you act otherwise none can deny that you may upon better grounds, than we, be reproached with want of friendship and having no Regard to our mutual interests, which trusting you will not do We heartily wish you and y^r Government perpetual safety & happiness.

More particularly &c remain

y^r most faithfull humble

Servant

N Johnson

South Carolina Council

Chamber July 22^d 1708

[a^d p.]

Part of a Letter from the President of Virginia to S^r Nathaniel Johnson November 2^d 1708

As to the Business of Robert Hix the Indian Trader finding Your answer to be such as will in the consequence of it, exclude us from the trade of which we have been so long in possession, by applying what is meant of importation into an inhabited Country

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where there are settled ports & Offices, to our Traders tra-
velling through the woods for distant from any of
y^r Inhabitants & that under pretext thereof you would
oblige them to an impossibility of entering at Your port
of Charlestown within 24 hours, we thought this a thing of
that importance that it was necessary to be laid before
her Majesty & doubt not the obtaining such directions as
will restrain all her Majestys Subjects from imposing such
hardships or takeing such advantages of one another.

The Deposition of Robert Nixe aged four
-ty five years or thereabouts being sworne
saith

That in or about October 1704 this Deponent with
his Partner David Crawly being a trading with the West
-ern Indians about four hundred miles from Virginia &
about two hundred miles from Charlestown in South
Carolina this Deponent left fifteen hundred Deer Skins
Skins at a Town of Indians called the Shutteres & went
further into the Country a trading, while we were gone
One James Moor by order of S^r Nathaniel Johnson Gover
-nor of South Carolina seized all our Skins and other
goods to about the value of £140 Sterling & carryed all to
the house of one George Sterling about one hundred and
twenty miles from the Indian town where they / were [60]
left which obliged this Deponent to go to the Governor

and after much time trouble and Charge, with sev-
-eral presents this Deponent obtained an order for
his Skins which he had accordingly but they were
pick'd & Changed that the Skins this Deponent receiv-
-d were not of above half the value of the Skins taken
from him, and the other things taken from him were
utterly lost and about ten weeks time to gett what he did
and this Deponent further saith he was forst to give
seven pence half prenny ꝑ for bread to feed him his
Partner and Eight Slaves or they must have perished
and further this Deponent saith the Indians told him
they were Ordered to strip him & his partner and fur-
-ther saith not.

Signum

Robert R H Hix

Sworne by me the 19th of February
1705/6 Benjª Harrison

The Deposition of David Crawley aged
thirty two years or thereabouts being sworne
saith

That in or about October 1704 this Deponent with
his Partner Robert Hix being a trading with the Western
Indians about four hundred miles from Virginia &
about two hundred miles from Charles Town in South
Carolina this Deponent left fifteen hundred Buck and
Doe Skins at a town of Indians called the Shutteres and

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went further into the Country a trading, While we were gone one James Moor by order of Mr Nathaniel Johnson Governor of South Carolina seised all our Skins & other goods to about the value of 1400 Sterling & carryed all to the house of one George Sterling about one hundred & twenty miles from the Indian town where they were left with Obligal my partner Robert Hix to go into Carolina to the Govr who after a great deal of Charge and trouble & the loss of ten weeks time obtained an order for our Skins but they were so pricked & Changed that they were not much above Half the value & our other things that were taken from Us were utterly lost and further this Deponent [illegible] Saith that the Indians told him that they were ordered to strip him & his partner & further Saith not

David Crawley

Sworne by me the 19th of February
1703/4 Benja Harrison

The Deposition of James Lindy aged forty two years or thereabouts being sworne Saith

That in or about October 1704 this Deponent in Company with Robert Hix David Crawley and others being a trading with the Western Indians about four hundred miles from Virginia and about two hundred

from Charles town in South Carolina, this Deponent
left two hundred & thirty Buck and Doe Skins one In-
dian Slave and other goods to the value of fifty pds
at a Town of Indians called the Shutterees & went far-
ther into the Country a trading, While I was gone
one James Moor by order of Mr Nathaniel Johnson Governor of
South Carolina seized all my Skins Slave & other goods and
Carryed them as I was informed to the house of one George
Sterling about One hundred & twenty mile from the said
Town where they were left: This Deponent went then into
Carolina and petitioned the Governor for his Skins and
goods as aforesaid and after waiting about ten Weeks was
obliged to return home to Virginia without any satisfac-
tion and further saith not

Signum
James I Lindy

Sworne by me the 19th of February
1704 Benjn Harrison

The Deposition of Nathaniel Urven aged
fifty four years or thereabouts being sworne
saith

That in or about October 1704 this Deponent in
Company with his partner John Moor & Robert Hix
[?p] David Crawley & others being a / trading with the
Western Indians about four hundred miles from Virg.a
and about two hundred from Charlestown in South

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Carolina this Deponent left twelve hundred Buck and Doe Skins and other goods to the value of seven pounds at a town of Indians called the Shuttarees and went further into the Country a trading, While I was gone, One James Moor by order of Dr Nathaniel Johnson the Governor of South Carolina seized all my Skins and other goods and Carryed them as I was informed to the house of one George Sterling about one hundred and twenty miles from the said town where they were left, this Deponent went then into Carolina & waited there about ten Weeks and was then obliged to return home without any Satisfaction and further Saith not

Nathaniel Urven

Sworne by me the 19th of February
1708/9 Benja Harrison

Examined with the Originals
in the Council office of Virginia
p Wm Robertson Clerk

at foot of page 1

No 1.

Copys of Letters between the President of Virginia & Dr Nathaniel Johnson, with several Depositions relating to the Seizure of the effects of the Virginia Traders

[4.p]

Endorsed Virginia / Copy of a Lre: from Gov: Jennings to Mr Nathaniel Johnson Gov: of Carolina / relating to Goods seized belonging to / Virginia Indian Traders, with his / Answer thereto, and Affidavits con-/ cerning the same. / referred to in Gov: Jennings / Lre of the 5th October 1709. / Read: 20 December / Read. 2 Janry } 1709/10 / O.47. /

Ents. Virg.a ~~Duplt~~ / E. 35.

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Duplicate

Virginia Jan^{y} 11th 1704

May it please Your Lordships

On the 1st inst. I had the honour to receive Your Lordships of the 29th of July. by the way of Boston; the Enterprize man of war which brought it continuing still there; being disabled by the loss of some of her Masts in the Voyage, and not like to come hither till the Spring.

I am sorry my Letter of the 29th of November concerning the Negro Trade, hath given Your Lordships the trouble of a New Enquiry: the difference in the price of Negroes between the Company and the Separate Traders, was occasioned by the diligence of the latter in sending their Ships early, and thereby gaining the advantage, once or twice, of a better Market than the Company who came after them: for when Negroes come in about the beginning of the Summer, the planters are abundantly more fond of them, and will give greater prices for them, because they are sure of the advantage of their labour in that years Crop, whereas Negros brought at the latter end of the year, are of little service till the next Spring, and this is the true reason of that difference of price, and not that the Company have been at all more favourable to the planters in the Sale of their Slaves, than the Separate Traders, for both have sold as dear as they could.

I am now to give Your Lordps the unhappy news of the loss of her Majestys Ship the Garland, She had been out a cruising on the Coast for some time, and in her return to the Capes on the 24th of November last are in the morning unfortunately run ashore [illegible] on a Sand Bank or Island a little / to the South ward of Corrotuck Inlet, the Officers and all the men except fifteen were saved, and the Captain had hopes to save a great part of the Rigging and Stores, for wch purpose I ordered him all the assistance I could from this Colony, and a letter of Credit to the Government of Carolina where the Wreck is, for further assistance there, but the Season of the year was too far advanced for that service so that it must be laid aside till the Spring.

This unfortunate Disaster has deprived this her Majestys Colony of the protection, which we had all imaginable reason to expect from the Diligence of Captain Cook the Commander of that Ship, and more especially after being joind with her Majestys Ship the Enterprize which my Lord High Admiral has been pleased to order hither for that purpose. I hope the Enterprize will arrive early in the Spring to prevent the attempts of the enemys Privateers; but I humbly beg leave to acquaint Yor Lordps, that, that Ship alone will not be sufficient for the Guard of this Coast without the assistance of a smaller Vessell of ten or twelve Guns, the greater

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part of the Privateers in this Coast are Sloops and Bri-
-gantines, wch being pursued by a Ship of force, make
their escape into the Flatts and Shoal water, where
they may ly secure even in Sight of a man of war: but
might easily be distodged by such a Vessell as I have
proposed; and I humbly pray yor Lordps favourable
interposition with my Lord High Admiral in this particular.

Notwithstanding the bad prospect we had at
the Fall of the Scarcety of Corne, wch occasioned the
prohibiting its exportation (as I informed yor Lordps
by the Fleet) yet I thank God the Scarcety is not so
great as was apprehended, and there has been
[3.p]
application for permitting Corne to be exported; but I have
not thought fitt to grant it, till I am fully informed how
the Country in general is supplyed. The Country is
at present quiet, but many parts of it afflicted with
a contagious Distemper, which rages most in the coldest
weather and has Swept away many of the Inhabitants.

In my last by the Fleet, I gave yor Lordps the
Councils opinion on her Majestys late instruction for grant-
-ing of Land, and I think it my duty now humbly
to represent to yor Lordps that Such a Seating as is
therein proposed will be attended with very great
prejudice to her Majestys Service, & to this Colony: for
tho it might be practicable, yet while the Proprietary
Governments are not under the like Regulations, people

will (as they must do) grant further where they can take up land on much easier terms; those Governments finding that the indulging people in that particular is the most effectual means to carry on their interests wch in many respects are inconsistent with the interest of the Crown, & of the Colonys under her Majestys immediate Government: and therefore I would humbly propose to Your Lordps that her Majesty may be moved to Suspend that Instruction until the other Governments as well under the Crown as the Proprietors can be brought under the same Regulation in respect of granting Land. On the same head I beg leave to acquaint Your Lordps that since the first doubts arose about her Majesty's Instructions to Coll Nott, there has been no patents for Land Signd: Some of those Patents are for Land granted before any Alteration was proposed, Others are called including Patents, That is, where a man had formerly a patent for Land adjoining to some waste Land, wch he thought fitt afterwards to take up, or to land purchased for some other person who had [p v°] a former Patent for it, and now / is desirous to have both Tracts included in one Patent: and these as well as all other Patents still remain unsigned, because Your Lordps directions were general that no Grants should be made, but upon the conditions there prescribed. It is thought hard that such Restrictions should be made to those

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back so as to further grants made before their promul-
-gation, and that wanted only signing (wch is a thing of
course) to make them compleat. These reflections with
the consideration of those new conditions of acquiring
Land, as they have been the occasion that many have
left the Country & settled in Carolina, so they have caus-
-ed some murmuring amongst the Inhabitants, wch I'm
afraid may break out more openly upon the meeting
of an Assembly: For prevention of which I humbly hope
her Majesty will be graciously pleased to permitt the
Patents already prepared to pass as formerly without
any other Limitation or condition than has been cus-
-tomary heretofore, att least that there be no stop at
any time hereafter to the passing of renewed Patents on
the terms of the first Grants, and if her Majesty shall
be pleased graciously to condescend to these particulars
for the ease and Satisfaction of this her Majestys Colo-
-ny (wch will also considerably advance her Majestys
Revenue of Quit rents) I humbly pray yr Lordps that Her
Majestys pleasure therein may speedily be made known
here.

Not hearing anything from the Captain of the
Enterprize I thought it necessary to send an Express to
him over Land, & hope it will be with him time
enough to hasten him hither before the enemys pri-
-vateers come on the Coast: but if he should fail, I

beg yor Lordps to be assured that I shall not be want-
ing in putting the Country in the best posture of de-
fence I can, to prevent ill e attempts of the Enemy

[My Lord

your Lordps much Obliidged
most ffaithfull Humble Servt
Lewis Eggenings]

1675]
Endorsed Virginia C / Letter from Colonel Jennings /
President of the Council of / Virginia, Dated the 11 January /
1709/10 / Recd. 5 April / Read 20 Ditto / 1710 / O. 52. / Entr. Virg.a E. 73 /
2 / 4

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A Journal of the Proceedings of Philip Ludwell and Nathaniel Harrison Commissioners for settling the Boundarys between Her Majestys Colony and Dominion of Virginia and the Province of Carolina.

Before We enter upon the narrative of our proceedings it will be necessary to observe that on the arrival of Her Majestys Letters Mandatory directing the appointment of Comrs for settling the Boundarys between Virginia and Carolina, The President & Council thought fitt to appoint us, on the 18th of April last to be the Commissioners for that purpose, & on the 27th of the same month our Instructions were agreed on in Council. Thereupon Mr President (after having discoursed Mr Lawson one of the Commissioners of Carolina) writt to the 3 Comrs on the 5th of May notifying our being ready, and named the 4th of June as a proper time for a Meeting of both Commissioners at Williamsburgh to concert and adjust the method of proceeding in this affair: In answer to wch letter, Mr Lawson writt to the President that he had not seen Mr Moseley (the other Comr) that he was then very busy in settling the Palatines (in wch he expected to meet with much difficulty by reason of the distractions of that Government) and that therefore they, the Comrs of Carolina could not meet us

according to that appointment, but hopid they should be able to do it in July. and Mr Moseley in a letter of the 5th of June excused his attending the Meeting as not having then seen Mr Lawson nor the powers given them by the Lords Proprietors. but that when he had, he would give timely notice when they the Comm[rs] of Carolina could meet.

Thus this matter stood at the arrival of the Lt Governor who having thought it necessary to have our Instructions re-examined & considered before himself in Council, was pleased on the Sixth of July to Sign our Commission, and Instructions according as they had been agreed on.

On the 18th of July we recieved our Commission at Williamsburgh, and then hearing no farther of the intentions of the Comm[rs] of Carolina We writt the following Letter to them.

Williamsburgh July the 18th 1710

"Gentlemen

"Having received a Commission from her Ma-
"jestys Lieutenant Governor to act in conjunction with
[2 P.] "you for settling the Boundarys between this her
"Majestys Colony and Carolina, we were in hopes
"that according to what you were pleased to write
"to Mr President Jennings, you would have signifyd
"to us when you could conveniently have mett us,

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"for adjusting the proper methods of carrying on
"this work: but having heard nothing from you
"since your answer to the Presidents letter, We think
"ourselves obliged very earnestly to desire you will
"let us know your last resolutions, whether we may
"expect to meet you at Williamsburgh any time
"this month; or if you do not think fitt to meet
"us there, we desire you to appoint some other place
"where we may meet you this month because the
"Season of the year will not admitt of any long
"or delay. We are

Sirr

Your most humble Servants

Phil: Ludwell

Nath: Harrison

Superscribed

"To Edwd Moseley & Jno Lawson Esqrs Comrs
" appointed by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina
" for settling the limits thereof or either of them
in North Carolina

We communicated this Letter to the Governor, who was pleased to desire we would press the Commissioners of Carolina to give the most expeditious dispatch that could be to this affair, whereupon we writt the following postscript to this letter

[July]

"July xbre 19th 1710. Coll° Spotswood our Governor be-
"-ing very pressing to have this affair expedited as
"much as possible, we are obliged once more to de-
"-sire you will please to appoint us the shortest
"day of Meeting that can be, and that you will
"give this messenger the quickest dispatch with yr
"answer, which will very much oblige Sent

Yr most humble Servants

P. L.

N. H.

On the 1st of August I (Nath: Harrison) received the following Letter from Sr Moseley, by the same Messenger that carryed our Letter to him

North Carolina July 26th 1710

Sent

"This day I received yours of the 18th instant re-
"-lating to the Boundarys between this Govrmt and
"Virginia, I think my self obliged to acquaint you
"that I have taken all the necessary measures I
"possibly could to bring it to same issue, for im-
"-mediately after my receipt of Mr President Jennings
"Letter (which came from Mr Lawson) I dispatched
"a Letter to Nevs desiring Mr Lawson to inform me
"when he could be at Leasure from his concerns with
"the Palatines lately arrived, that we might attend
"this business; Since which on the nineteenth of the

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"last month I pressd him to a speedy Determination;
"but to this time have received no answer which I
"ascribe to the great Distance he is from me, at
"least an hundred miles, and three large and dif-
"ficult ferrys in the way.

"However I have adventured to appoint the [3d p.]
"one & twentieth of August next for our meeting yor
"at Williamsburgh agreeable to Mr President Jennings
"request and yours, being desirous to shew my
"ready Compliance to anything that may make
"evident my willingness to retrieve the lapsed time.

" I design tomorrow to send a Messenger di-
"rectly to Mr Lawson to advertise him thereof.

" In the mean time

I am

Dear

your most humble Servant

Edwd Moseley

August 21. We went to Williamsburgh expecting to have met the Commissrs of Carolina but they did not come

August 25th. Being informed that Mr Hyde (Governor of North Carolina) was come to Williamsburgh and expecting the Commissioners were come with him I (Philip Ludwell) went thither where I understood Mr Lawson had been there, and was gone

to Captain Jones's with design to return home speedily there being no news of Sr Moseley. I immidiately waited on the Governor to receive his Directns how to proceed who was pleased to direct me to dispatch a Messanger early next morning to Sr Mosely to desire his Company as soon as possible at Wmsburgh and in the mean time he was pleased to engage Mr Lawson to stay for the return of the Messenger

August 26. Early in the morning I sent away the following letter to Mr Nathaniel Harrison to be by him sent to Sr Moseley

Virginia August 25th 1710

"Sr

"Conformable to your appointment in your Let-
"ter of the 25th of July We mett at Wmsburgh on
"the 21st instant where we flatterid our selves we should
"have had the honour of your Company but being
"disappointed of it that day without hearing from
"you and also being informid that several Carolina
"Gentlemen designid to wait on Mr Hyde that very
"day at Norfolk we concluded We should see you
"at Williamsburgh in two or three days Our Con-
"jecture proved not altogether wrong for Mr Lawson
"arrived on Wednesday or Thursday (haveing been
"hindred a day or two in his passage) but not

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"finding you here resolved to return home speedily
"Our Governor Coll° Spotswood being desirous to bring
"this affair to as speedy a conclusion as may be
"(and being apprehensive that if we fail of a meet
"ing while S^r Lawson is here it will be in vain
"to expect any further proceedings in Concert with
"you this year) commands us to desire y^r Com-
"pany at W^msburgh as soon as possible because
"S^r Lawsons affairs are very urgent and his Hon^r
"has undertaken to engage S^r Lawson to stay three
"or four days longer.

We send this by an Express and hope to
"have the Honr of your Company at Williamsburgh
"by Wednesday next where we shall be always
"ready to do every thing that can be expected for
"expediteing this good Work and in the mean time
"We are S^r

Your most humble Servants

Philip Ludwell

Nath^ll Harrison

To Edward Mosely Esq^r
one of the Commiss^rs appointed
for settling the boundsbetwixt
Virginia and Carolina at his
house in North Carolina

As soon as this Letter was dispatchid I sent

a letter to Mr Lawson Inviteing him to my house and to inform him that We had sent to Mr Mosely and expected he would come in four or five days In answer to which he writt that he had already promised the Governor to stay for the return of the Messenger.

Augt 30. We mett the Carolina Commissioners in the Conference room in the Capitol As soon as our Commissions on both sides were read Mr Mosely objected that we could not treat of this affair because there was a Variance in our Commissions: For their Com.rs improverid them only to act in Conjunction with us and by the preamble of Our Commission it semid that the Queen designid no more and yet our Commission improwered us to act seperately This he insisted on very much questioning the Governors power to give such a Commission We argued that it could be no objection that a Commissioner had too full a power given him to treat That our Commission appointed us to act in Conjunction if they would, and to that end we were mett and if Our Commission did go further to improver us to act Seperately in case of disagreement that could be no objection till we had treated and tryed whether we could agree or not besides We thought that

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what we were appointed to do in case of Disagree-
-ment could not properly be called acting Separate-
-ly since it was nothing but what was necessary
for giving her Majesty a full information of
the case wherely she might be enabled to
make a Determination of it And as to the Gover-
-nors power since he had given it under his
hand that it was pursuant to her Majtys com-
-mands we should not doubt his power nor
our own if they did not agree (At last Sr
Lawson being satisfyed Sr Moseley was forced
to quitt the argument and then we proceeded
as the Minuts taken by Sr Robertson will
shew but We must remark that Sr Moseley start-
-ed all the Captious arguments and Exceptions that
could be

This Conference ended without coming to [sic]
any other agreement than that we would proceed
to take more Affidavits on both sides and then
make a Tryal of the latitude at both the con-
-tested places. In order to which Sr Moseley agreed
to come to Green Spring the next day, from whence
we were to set out to take the Virginia Affidavits
first, but I (Nathaniel Harrison) being taken very
ill of an Ague that night, I (Philip Ludwell) went
to the Governors next day to meet Sr Moseley, and

endeavour to putt off our Journey for two days. but I found Sr Moseley very urgent to delay it much longer. for he said his horse was gra: velled, and he had such urgent business that he must go home at last (the Governor pressing him very much) he came to this resolution that on tuesday the 19th he would come to the house of Sr Nath: Harrison to proceed in taking our evidences in Virginia, and from thence We should go with him to Carolina to take their Evidences. which we hopid might be done by the 28th, against which time he was to give Sr Lawson (whom he expect: ed to see that night) notice to meet us with his Instruments to go and try the Latitude.

September 21st Having waited in vain these two days for Sr Moseleys coming We proceeded to Coll° Harrison's, where we mett with Thomas Cotton & took his Affidavit, From thence we went to Henry Briggs's, where we mett Richd Washington & toole his Affidavit. from whence we proceeded in our way to Nottoway.

The 22d. We went to the Nottoway Indian Town, where we had appointed Henry Wyeh to meet Us to give his Deposition, but he did not come. Here we toole the Examinations of three Wyanoake Indian women that live here; having given them strict

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Charge to tell nothing but the truth. But the Not-
-toway Indian old men being gone to gather Grapes
-pons We deferred the taking their Examinations till
our Return; and went to the Nansamond or Potahiak
Indians Town. In our way thither we met one
Richard Braswell who told us that he had entered
for about 1000 acres of land with Mr Mosley and
had it Surveyed upon Blatherine River, being per-
-swaded to it by the s^d Mosley, who assured him
it was in the Carolina Government and that
Nottoway River was Wyanoake and he pretended
to read a copy of the Carolina Charter which ex-
-pressed that they were to begin at the North end
of Roanoke Inlett, and to go to Wyanoake River or
Creek being in 36½ Deg. But, and that Mr Mosley did [36]
take the Latitude of Nottoway Rivers mouth and
told him and others then present that it agreed,
and from thence he run a due West Course to
Blatherine River, and we afterwards had y^e same
accot from others: But Mr Mosley on our asking
him, denyed that he had ever taped the Latitude
of Nottoway River, tho he owned he had run a
Line from y^e mouth of it due West to Blatherine
River, w^ch he did by order of their Council.
The 23^d We took the Examination of Great Peter
the Nansemond Indian. After his Examination he

told us, that sometime before, he was sent for to Coll° Pollocks, where were Governor Hyde, Mr Lawson, Coll°. Pollock & others. they examined him concerning the Wyanoake Indians and Weyanoake Creek. that he gave them the same Relation he had given us. and that thereupon Coll° Pollock was angry with him and said. such Storys would do the Proprietors a mischief; he answered, That he did not come of himself to tell him any Storys, but was sent for, and if he desired to hear it, he would tell him the truth, but if that would not please him he would not tell him a Ly: That Mr Hyde said he was in the right. he said Coll° Pollock urged him very much to drink, but he thought they had a Design upon him & would not.

Hence we proceeded to the Matherine Indian Town and took their Examinations. At this place there was one John Barsley, who reckons himself an Inhabitant of Carolina, whom we desired to take notice of the manner of our proceeding in taking the Examinations and of the questions ask'd them. This man had been all up Wiscon Creek and had taken up some land in the York of the Creek where the Weyanoake town stood. and when we made the Indians mark upon the ground, the Creek and Swamps, & the places where the Weyanoak

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Indians had Corn fields, he confessed that the Creeks Swamps & old fields were as they describ'd them.

The 24th We sett out for Mr Moseleys

The 25th We arrived at Mr Moseleys, who seemd surpriged at our coming having as he told us sent a messenger to excuse his not meeting us at Mr Harrisons, and prevent our disappoint-ment here we stayd this day and the next in expectation of Edward Smethwick & Francis Jones two witnesses w[ch] Mr Moseley sent for, but they both made excuses that they were not able to come. While we were here Mr Moseley shewed us a letter from Mr Lawson dated from Little River the Sixth of September wherein he complains of the shortness of the time for taking the Latitude (tho much later than he had formerly agreed on at our meeting at Williamsburgh) his [4 P.] pinnace not being come for him: however he pro-mised to meet, or get his Instrument at the place appointed if possible, and recommending to Mr Moseley a brass Semi circle that was in that Neighbourhood in case his did not come. but amongst the rest he writt that he thought it would be of very ill consequence for them to Sub-mitt to our appointments. This Semi circle Mr Moseley shewed us, but said he did not think fitt to carry

it to the place appointed to try the Latitude, it being so small that it could not be certainly determined thereby; for the Radius was but 6 inches and was not capable of being graduated to less than 10 minutes, wherefore he would depend upon Mr Lawson bringing or sending his Instrument The 24th We proposed to Mr Moseley to go to his Evidences, but Smethwick living at a great distance up Moratuck River, and Mr Moseley not desiring us to go thither we went to Francis Tomm's house and took his declaration being a Quaker. and here we must observe that Mr Moseley acted very disingenuously: for when Thom's answered some of our questions to wch Mr Moseley had made no objection, tho he answered the same things over several times we could not without quarrelling prevail with him to set down the answers in y^{e} same terms that Tomm's spoke them, but would be putting other words of a different Signification into his mouth, and endeavouring to prevail with him to speak them.

The 25th We went to James Harlows to take his affidavit, but Mr Moseley having given him no notice of our coming, he was gone 12 or 15 mile from home towards Mr Moseleys house, which was directly back again, and Mr Moseley not insisting

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upon him as a material evidence (for he told us he did not know what he could say, but that having lived in Appomatux he supposed he could say something) We proceeded to Maherine River to meet Mr Beverley & Mr Allen the Surveyors with whom we had appoint.ed to meet Mr Moseley and Mr Lawson the next day at Wicocon or Wyanoake Creek.

The 29th We went to Wicocon Creek where we mett Mr Moseley, but Mr Lawson sent an Excuse & one to act in his room; They had no sort of Instrument with them. We took the Latitude at noon with Mr Beverleys Sea Quadrant, the Radius whereof was two foot 3 inches, & well graduated to two Minutes & a good plumb & fine thread. We found the Zenith distance of the Sun to be 43d. 16m the Declination of the Sun we allowd to be 6d. 33m. The Parallax we allowed to be two Min: By wch Observacon The Latitude appeared to be 36d. 41m. The day being very clear, [8 p.] This observation was taken at the widow Earlies about 2 miles up the Creek, there being no firm land nearer but all Sunken Marsh and Pocoson. Our horses getting from us last night, We could not reach this place till a quarter after Eleven, so that we had not time to fix the Quadrant to stand by itself; but held it by hand rested by a stake of a fence & standing on another Stake: To this Mr Moseley objected that it was lyable to error & not so nice & certain as it ought to be. Wherefore

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We resolved to stay till next day and take another observation. This day we examined Jn°. Smith, Wm Bush, Rich' Booth & Charles Merrit.

The 30th We took the Affidavit of William Hooker, and Mr. Moseley took the Affidavit of Lewis Williams. Then we proceeded again to take the Latitude at the same place as yesterday, having fixed the Quad: rant very firme & nicely, and used a horse hair to the plumb, instead of the thread; and ac: cording to the best of our Observation We found the Zenith distance to be 44° 3': 39" The Declination we allowed to be 6°: 57" the Paralax 2" By which observa: tion the Latitude appeared to be 36°: 40". But some flying Clouds intercepting the Sun for some few Min: utes, this observation could not be depended upon to a Minute, Yet Mr Beverley was positive he was within 4 or 5 Minutes at ye utmost, and we veri: ly believe it was not above 5 or 6 minutes betwixt the last fair observation, & the time we found the Sun was considerably fallen: but Mr Moseley being dissatisfyed We resolved to stay another day & take a new observation for his Satisfaction. This day We went down the Creek by water to the mouth of it, and took ye Courses & Distances of the Meanders, and found the Creeks mouth to be 20 Pole to ye Southward of the place where we

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took the Observation. Here Chowan River is about a quarter of a mile wide and the Creek near 100 yards. It may not be improper in this place to observe a truer reason for Mr Moseleys leaving behind him his Brass Instrument for taking the Latitude, than what he was pleased to give, of its being too small: For he owned he had with the same Instrument taken the Latitude of his own house, and afterwards shewd us a Map of that part of Carolina wch he had made from his own Surveys; by wch he must certainly know what course and Distance Weyanoake or Wi: :ccon Creek was from his House, and thereby could tell within 10 minutes in what Latitude the Creek lay according to that Instrument: But if by bringing that Instrument he should have dis: :covered to us that the said Creek was in the Latitude of their Charter, or perhaps to the Northward of it (as it appeared to be by our Quadrant) it might have been difficult for him with all the Subtlety whereof he is Master, to have found a Specious excuse against so plain a Demonstration; whereas by bringing no Instrument of his own he left him: :self at full Liberty to find fault with ours.

The 1st of October, was very cloudy, so that we could take no Observation, and the Sky

threatning and weather, we resolved to stay no longer, but to go back to the Mahorine Indians to examine them again in Mr Moseleys presence, and in our way thither we took the Examination of John Brown.

The 2d. The Mahorine Indians not being at home we proceeded to the Nansemond Indian town, in order to take the Latitude at Nottoway Rivers mouth, & to examine those Indians; but when We came there, most of the Indians were gone abroad to get Chinquapens and it being a rainy day we could take no observation. I (Philip Ludwell) came up Chowan River almost from Wicocon Creek by water with Mr Beverley & set the Courses of the River as we came up, and guessed the distances, by wch we might be enabled to compute how near our observations at the two places agreed, and we found them to agree very near.

At the Nansemund town the Interpreter told us that when he went down to Wicocon Creek with a Nansemond Indian called Robin Tucker who was sent by the Indians to show us the Creek on wch the Wyanoakes formerly lived, he called at one William Williams's house, where he mett with one Mr Paul (who is ye same person appointed by Mr Lawson to supply his place at our

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taking the Latitude) and that being sometime in the house and the Indian left without, as soon as he (the Interpreter) came out, the Indian told him, That man (meaning Mr Maul) was not good, for he had been persuading him to deny that the Weyanoakes had lived on Wiseman Creek, and promised him two bottles of powder and a thousand shott to do it. Upon w^ch we examined the Indian charging him not to tell a lye of the Gentleman, & he assured us it was very true. This Mr Maul is Mr Lawsons Deputy Surveyor.

The 23^d. We went to the mouth of Nottoway River [Tie-ab^d la 3^d.] and in an old field on y^e / North east side of [w^ch p.] Chowan just opposite to the Lower side of Nottoway River, called by the people of Carolina Weyanoake reeck, We cut off the top of a small tree, and fixed the Quadrant very nicely to the Stump of it, and the day being very clear we had a good observation. We found the Zenith distance to be 25°. 0'. the Declination we allowed for that day to be 7°. 44'. the Parralax 2'. by w^ch Observation the Latitude of the place appeared to be just 37 Deg: But the Gentlemen were not satisfyed yet, tho they stood continually looking on y^e Instrument at Mr Beverley's elbow. the pretence for their dwelling here was on this occasion; Mr Beverley while he perceived the Sun

still rising let the Instrument stand a considerable time, and when he thought the Sun at the highest, he then moved it, by wch means it altered about 10 min: from what it was before, & we did not perceive the Sun to rise any more afterwards. Upon which they argued that it was all uncertain, & ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ that this could not be taken for the true Latitude: we endeavoured to convince them, and Sr Beverley desired Sr Moseley to try it himself: but they would allow no Instrument to be fitt for taking the Latitude except Mr Lawson's. wch they design to have there some time or other, and then they expect we should meet them again. We think the observation very exact, but they carill at everything, for no other reason (as we can find) but only to delay for we understand that Mr Moseley has perswaded people to take up & has already surveyd almost all the land in dispute near the mouths of the Rivers that is of any value telling them that they need be in no doubt, that Nottaway River lay exactly in the Latitude of their Charter & that he run a West line from thence to Meherine River: and the people on this accot believe themselves very safe. That he has himself taken up a great deal of land there, part of wch he has sold and

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there are yet no patents issued for any of those lands, but he hopes to procure them (as we suppose) upon the arrival of a Governor or other Settlement of their Government yet fears he shal not only lose his own land but be forced to refund what the poor people have paid him if it be determined to belong to Virginia before he can obtain patents in Carolina, so that tis not to be wondered he has fished for so many pretences to obstruct a work upon the determination whereof, his own interest is like to suffer.

The 11th. After a very hard journey we arrived at Nath.ll Harrisons where we found Mr Moseleys letter of excuse dated sunday September the 19th with a copy of Dmethwicks affidavit. The messenger that [illegible] brought this letter returned to Mr Moseleys while we were there. We asked him when he arrived at Mr Harrisons? he answered on the friday after we set out, and being askd what made him so long on his journey as from Sunday to friday, he answered he did not set out on his journey till tuesday, wch was the day we were to meet.

To

To the Honble Alexandor Spotswood Esqr
Her Mayties Lieutenant Governor of Virginia.

May it please yor Honr

Having in the preceding Journal given yor Honr a full account of Our proceedings hitherto in this affair We humbly beg Leave to offer yr Honour our thoughts upon the State of the case, which from the last observations we have made appears to us to stand thus

On the part of Virginia

1st There are two positive Evidences of good fame to the place and name of Weyanoake Creek.

2d. Several Evidences corroborating the Indians account of the Weyanoak Indians having bought Land & lived upon the said Creek and very near it for several years, not long before the Grant of the Carolina Charter: from whence probably the Creek took it's name. having no name before that we heard of.

3d. All our Evidences are unanimous as to the name of Nottoway River which with the Indians account corroborated by English Evidences of the Weyanoaks paying an acknowledgment to the Not-toways (who lived there long before) for living on that River, makes it seem improbable the name

[1 2p.] of .../that River should be changed from their

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living a few years upon it, at least twenty five mile from the mouth, when they lived much long:er upon Blackwater, without altering the name of it.

4th. The Evidences on the part of Virginia are all men of good Credit and agree very well in their relation.

5th. The Latitude of Weyanoak or Waycocon Creek appears to agree very near wth the Carolina Grant, whereas Nottoway River appears to be thirty minuts to the Northward of it.

On the Part of Carolina

1st They have no Evidences that speak to the name of Weyanoak or Waycocon Creek at the time of their Grant.

2d. All their Evidence runs to the name of Weya:noake River & not one calls it a Creek; and indeed Nottaway River seems to be the main branch of Chowan River, and is navigable (if it were cleared) as high as the head of Blackwater Swamp, whereas their Charter runs expressly to Weyanoake Creek, and that is called a Creek to this day.

3d. Their Witnesses are all very ignorant men and most of them men of ill fame, that have run away from Virginia & some of them concerned in Interest, and we plainly discover several of them did not understand what they swore in their

Affidavits, and we observe that all of them contra-
-dict themselves or one another.

Upon consideration of the whole case; as the Circumstances have appeard to Us in the whole Course of our Progress, We are clearly convinced that the place called Waycocon is the place called Weyanoak Creek in the Carolina Charter, and from the back-
-wardness of the Carolina Commrs to meet us, and to bring this buisiness to a conclusion, together with the frivolous Objections they make upon all Occasions to retard our proceedings, and some other Observations we have made, which are too tedious to insert here, we cannot choose but believe that they or one of them at least is convinced of this in his own Judgemt (if he would be so ingenious as to own it) but either for private interest or some other reason to themselves best known they hope to putt off the Decision for some time:

Signd Philo: Ludwell

N: Harrison

Vera Copia/

Wil Robertson Cl Con

[For Indorsement see after the Minute of Council]

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Copied to compleat the previous Journal of proceedings.

At a Council held at the Capitoll
the 24th. day of October 1710.

Present

The Hon.ble the Lieut Governr.

Edmd Jennings — Henry Duke
Dudley Diggs — Jno. Smith
Robt Carter — Jno. Lewis
Jno. Custis Esqr — Wm Churchill
Ja: Blair Comry — and
Phillip Ludwell — Wm Byrd Esqrs

Upon reading & Considering at this Board the Journall & report of Phillip Ludwell Esqr & Nathl Harrison Gents. Comissioners appointed for Settleing the Boundarys between this Her Majestys Colony & the province of Carolina. The Council are of opinion, that for obviating any misrepresentations wch may be made in England, by the Comissrs on the part of Carolina, It is necessary for her Majts Service, to transmit to the Rt Honble the Lords Comissrs for trade & plantations, a Copy of the said Journall & report; and likewise represent to their Lordships the difficultys wch the Comissrs appointed for this Colony, have Encountered in order to bring those of Carolina, to Joyne in the necessary measures for accomplishing this work. That the said Comissrs of Carolina, are both of them persons Engaged in Interest to obstruct it, for one

of Those Gentlemen has been for severall years
last past Surveyor Generall of that Province, & has
acquired to himself great profit by Surveying lands
w.th in the Contraverted bounds, and has taken up
Severall tracts of land in his owne name & Sold
the Same to others for w.ch he stands still obliged
to obtaine patents from the Govern.t of Carolina.
The other of them is at this time Surveyor Generall,
& hath the Same prospect of advantage by making
[?p] future Surveys within y.e Said Bounds. That the
whole behaviour of the Carolina Comiss.rs, hath
tended visibly to no other end than to protract &
Defeat the Settleing this affair; And particularly
Mr Mosely, has used so many shifts & Excuses to
disappoint all Conference w.th the Com.rs of Virg.a,
as plainly shew his Aversion to proceed in a
business, that tends so manifestly to his disadvan
tage. His prevaricating on this occasion hath been
so indiscreet & unguarded, as to be discovered in
the presence of her Majt.s Lieu.t Govern.t He started so
many Captious objections, to the powers granted to the
Com.rs of Virg.a w.ch designe to render their Conferences
ineffectuall, that his owne Collegue could hardly
find an Excuse for him: And when the Gov.t had
w.th much adoe prevailed w.th the said Mr Mosely,
to appoint a time for meeting the Com.rs of Virg.a;

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o bringing the necessary Instruments, to take the Latitude of the bounds in Controversy, (wch Instruments he owned were ready in Carolina) he not only failed to Comply with his owne appointmt, but after the Comissrs of Virga had taken the pains to make a journey to his house, & attend him to the places proper for observing the Latitude, he would not take the trouble of carrying his owne Instrument, but Contented himself to find fault with the Quadrant produced by the other side tho the same be an Instrument approved by the best Mathematicians & of Universal use. From all wch it is Evident, how little hopes there are of Settling the Sr Boundarys in Concert with the present Comissrs of Carolina. That tho the bounds of the Carolina Charter are in Express words Limited to Weyanoke Creek lying in or about thirty six degrees & thirty minutes of North Latitude, yet the Sr Comissrs of Carolina have not by any of their Evidences pretended to prove any such place as Weyanoake Creek, the whole of their Evidence reached no further, than to prove Weyanoake river: and Even that is Contradicted by the affidavits wch have been taken on the parts of Virginia. By these / it is proved that [3p] before the date of the Carolina Charter & all along to this day the place they pretend to be Weyanoake

river, was & is still called Nottoway River. But supposing the same had been called Weyanoake river, it can be nothing to their purpose, since every one knows there is a great difference between a River & Creek. besides there are in this Country diverse rivers & Creeks of the same name, as Poto. mack river & Potomack Creek, Rappahanock river, & Rappahanock Creek, & Severall others. & yet there are many miles differences between the mouths of those Rivers, & the mouths of the Creeks of the same name. It is also remarkable that the Witnesses on ye part of Carolina are all very ignorant persons, & most of them of ill fame & reputation, & on yt accot were forced to fly from Virga to Carolina. Further there appear many Contradictions in their Testimonys, wch shall be particularly observed, when this matter shall be ripe for a final report, Whereas on the other hand, the Witnesses for proving her Majts right, are persons of clear fame & Eminent figure in this Country: likewise their knowledge of those parts is more antient than any of the witnesses of Carolina, & their Evidence fully Corroborated by the Concurrent testimonys of the Tributary Indians, It is also Confirmed by the observations of yt Latitude lately taken in those parts: by wch it is very plain that the Creek proved to be Weyanoake

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Brook by the Virg.a Evidences, & sometimes called Wayecocon, Answers best to the Lattitude described in y.e Carolina Charter; For this lys in thirty six deg.s & fourty minutes (w.ch is ten minutes to the Northward of the Limits prescribed in their grant) But Nottoway River w.ch they pretend to have been called Wayanoake river, lyes exactly in the lattitude of thirty seven deg.s, & can by no construction, be supposed to be the Baundarys described in their Charter. So y.t upon the whole matter, if the Com.rs of Carolina had no other views than to clear the just right of the Proprietors, such un:deniable Demonstracons would be Sufficient to Convince them, But the said Commiss.rs give too much Cause to suspect that they / mix their [w.ch p.s] owne private Interest, w.th the Claime of their Masters & for that reason endeavour to gaine time in or:der to Secure patents for the lands already un:warrantably taken up, & to have leizure to Sur:vey the rest: & on this occation it is observable that they proceed to survey the land in Dispute, notwithstanding the Assurance given by that Go:vernm.t to the Contrary, by their Letter of the 14.th of June 1704. in w.ch they say That no lands should be taken up w.th in the Controverted Bounds, till the same were determined. This Board do therefore

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humbly Conceive it necessary for her Majts. Ser-
vice, that a Letter be writt to the present Govern
or Presidt. of Carolina to Assert her Majts right
to all the Lands to the Northward of the mouth
of Weyanoake Creek & the Line that will run
in a due West Course from thence to Morattuck
river, as it is proved by the witnesses on the
part of Virgia and also to protest against the
Signing of patents for any Lands within those
Bounds, till her Majts pleasure be known. And
Because the Governmt. of North Carolina, who have
broke thro their former Engagements, may still re-
fuse to Comply with so just a Caution, It is hum-
bly prayed that the Rt Honble the Lords Commissrs
for trade & plantations, will be pleased to take such
measures, as they shall think proper, wth the Lords
proprietors of Carolina, to stop the passing of
any such patents, & to Vacate the same if al-
ready passed; For besides the many inConve-
niencys wch may happen to this her Majestys Go-
vernmt of Virga, by allowing of such grants, It is
highly unreasonable, that her Majesty should be
deprived of her just dues for the Entrys & Quit
rents of those Lands, & that the Governmt of Caro-
lina or any private person whatsoever, should
reap advantage by their illegall Encroachments on

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her Majtys property —

And for preventing all occasions of Complaint, wch may be made on the part of the Commissrs. of Carolina, It is ordered that the Comissrs for this her Majtys Colony, do attend them / at Such time [5th p.] as they shall appoint, for trying the Latitude by their Instruments; & for Examining the Witnesses, wch they yet pretend to have; And in Case the Comissrs of Carolina shall still refuse to lay out the Boundarys, according to her Majtys Directions: The Comrs of Virga are further required to Endeavour, that a State of the Case be drawne up, & Signed by both partys, according to the truth of the facts proved, in order to be laid before her Majesty for her Royall pleasure & final Determination therein —

Vera Copia

Wil Robertson Cl Con

Endorsed Virginia E / Copy of the Proceedings of the / Commrs appointed for Setling the Boundaries between Virga and / Carolina with the Opinion of the Council thereupon. / referred to in Col. Spotswood's / Lre of 24 October 1710. / ~~Recd~~ Read: 25th Decemb 1710 / O. 65. / Entr. Virga E. fol: 245.

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To the Rt Honble the Earl of Godolphin Lord High
Treasurer of Great Brittain
The Representation of William Byrd
Her Majtys Receiver Genll of Virginia

Humbly Sheweth

That whereas by the favour of Her Majty and Her Royal Predecessors, the Inhabitants of the Colony of Virginia, have been allowed to pay for their Quitrent Twenty four Pounds of Tobacco, instead of Two shillings for every Hundred acres of Land granted to them by Patent, and whereas Tobacco is grown of no value, by reason that the vast Quantity which is now made exceeds all consumption, and consequently the Majtys Revenue of Quitrent while payd in that commodity must dwindle to nothing: And forasmuch as the Poverty of the Inhabitants under such circumstances, disables them from paying money for the said Quitrent, and that most of the Land in Virginia would produce Hemp Flax Pitch and other Naval Stores which might be of use to Her Majtys Navy. It is therefore humbly proposd to your Lordp by the said Receiver Genll

That those of Her Majtys Subjects within the said Colony, who shall not chuse to pay money for their Quitrent, shall be reqiurd to pay One or more of the said Naval Stores according to the many which my Patents they ought to pay.

That the Sheriffs in each County do collect the same, and be directed to bring them to one or more certain places upon the River within their County.

That there be One Warehouse at the mouth of each River, to which the said Stores may with convenient speed be transported from each County.

That the Men of War returning to England from any part of the continent of America, have orders to touch at Virginia and take in the said Stores, by which Freight will be saved and the conveyance be more safe than in Merchant Ships

By such management the Inhabitants of this Colony will by degrees get into a method of making and improving Naval Stores with which Her Majty may be supplyd from Her own Colonys upon easy Terms, without being beholden to other Princes. And notwithstanding the Hands that will be taken off upon this good work, there will stil be left sufficient to plant as much Tobacco as the Market will bear. For if the Quantity of that commodity continue to exceed the consumption of it, the whole Trade must sink to nothing.

All which is however most humbly submitted to your

by / My Lord

Your Lordps

Most faithfull humble Servant

W Byrd.

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Ordered Representation concerning the Quitrents. [4 p.]

Also Ordered Virginia E / Memorial from Wm Byrd. [6 p.]
Receiver General of Virginia, to the late Lord Treasurer
relating to the Quit Rents there being paid in Naval
Stores &c. referred to the Bd. of Trade & Plantations &c. of the
24 October 1710. Read: 25 December 1710 O.66. Entr.
Read.
Virg.a E. 24.

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May it please Your Majesty

O. 71

In Obedience to Your Majesty's Order in Council, of the 1st Instant March, upon a Representation of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, touching the Granting, Seating and Planting of Lands in Virginia, requiring the Particulars of the said Representation to be transmitted me for my Opinion thereon: I humbly acquaint Your Majesty, That I have perused & consider'd the same, and do entirely agree with Their Lordships in what is therein proposed

Which is nevertheless most humbly

Submitted to Your Majesty

Ordnij.

5th March 1710.

Copy

Endorsed Virginia / Copy of a Report from ye Earl of Orkney upon a Representation of ye 22d of February 1710/1 relating to the Seating and Planting of Land in / Virginia. Recd Read } March ye 1st 1710/1. O. 71.

Entr. Virg. E. 263. Ord

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At the Court at St James's

the 24th. of March 1710

Present

The Queens most Excellent Majesty.

Lord Keeper	Earl of Orkney
Lord Arch Bp. of Ayork	Earl of Scarfield
Lord President	Lord Hyde
Lord Chamberlain	Lord Ferrers
Duke of Hamilton	Lord Berkeley
Duke of Queensbury	Sr. Vice Chamberlain
Earl Rivers	Sr. Secretary St. John
Earl of Stamford	Lord Chief Justice Parker.
Earl of Manchester	Lord Chief Justice Trevor
Earl of Rivers	Mr. Charles Hedges.
Earl of Wharnerdeley.	

Whereas the Governor Council and Assembly of her Majesty's Colony & Dominion of Virginia are authorized and Impowerd to make Constitute and Ordain Laws Statutes & ordinances for the Publick Welfare and Good Government of the said Colony: which Laws Statutes and Ordinances are to be as near as Conveniently may be agreeable to the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom, and are to be Transmitted to Her Majesty for Her Royal Approbation or Disallowance of them. and Whereas a Law passed in the Assembly of Virginia in October 1705 Intituled.

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O 73

At the Court at St. James's

the 24th. of March 1710

Present

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty

in Council

Upon Reading this day at the Board a Repre-
sentation from the Right Honble the Lords Commis-
sioners of Trade and Plantations upon a Clause
in Her Majesty's Instructions to Her present Governr
of Virginia, Directing a Method whereby the Tak-ing
up and Patenting of Lands within that Colony is
made Conformable to the Laws & Customs thereof which
Clause is as followeth.

Whereas it has been Represented to Us by the Presi-
dent and Council of our said Colony, That the
Method of Granting of Lands as Directed by Our In-
structions to Robert Hunter Esqr, bearing date at
Our Court at St James's, the 20th of April 1709, is not
agreeable to the Laws, Constitution and Practice of
our said Colony; Our Will and Pleasure therefore is,
That for the future the Method of Granting of Lands
be in such Form and Manner, and under the like
Conditions, Covenants and Reservations of Quit Rent,
as are by the Charter and Laws of that Our Colo-
ny Allowed and Directed to be made, and as were
by Us permitted to be made, before the Instruction

the Act Declaring what is meant by Seating of Land,

Has been accordingly Transmitted to Her Majes-
ty for Her Royal Approbation or Disallowance, and
the said Law having been Considerd by the Lords
Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and present
-ed by their Lordships to this Board, with their humble
Opinion, That the same be Repealed, Her Majesty is
thereupon pleasd with the advice of Her Privy Coun-
-cil to Declare her Disallowance and Disapprobation
of the said Law, and Pursuant to Her Majesty's Pleasure
Thereupon, the said Law is hereby Repealed, Declared
Void and of none Effect

William Blathwayt

Endorsed Virginia Copy of an Order of Council
of the 24th of March 1706/7 upon a Representation of y^e
22d of February 1710/11. for repealing an Act passd in
Virginia in 1666 for declaring what is meant by
Seating of Land / Recd Read } 4th April 1711. O. 42.
Entr. Virga E. 266. Oxd

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to Robert Hunter aforesaid. Provided due care be taken, that in all such Grants hereafter to be made, Regard be had to the profitable and unprofitable Acres; and particularly that every Patentee be Obliged in the best and most effectual manner to Cultivate and Improve three Acres part of every fifty Acres so granted within the Term of three Years after Passing of such Grant, and in case of Failure thereof, such Grant or Grants to be Void and of none Effect.

And the said Lords Commissioners having humbly Offerd, That Her Majesty would be pleased to permit the Assembly of that Colony to Enact the said Instruction into a Law; Her Majesty with the Advice of Her Privy Council Approving the same, is Pleased to Order as it is hereby Ordered That the Right Hon^ble the Lord Dartmouth Her Ma^ts Principal Secretary of State do signify Her Ma^ts Allowance and Permission for Passing the said Law accordingly.

W^m Blathwayt.

[4^th] Endorsed Virginia/ Copy of an Order of Council/ of y^e 24^th of March upon a Repre/sentation of y^e 22^d of February 1710/11./ directing the Lord Dartmouth/ to sig: nify her Maty's Pleasure to/ the Government of Virginia about/ passing an Instruction into an act/ ~~about~~ for Seat: ing and Planting of/ Land./ Recd Read } 4^th April 1711./ O. 73./ Entr. Virg^a E. 268. Exit

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Virginia ss. / By the Hon^ble the Lt Governor

A Proclamation declaring

her Majties Pleasure Con-

cerning y^e Granting of

Land —

Whereas many Abuses have heretofore been practiced in the Granting of Land in this Colony & Dominion whereby Diverse persons have possessed themselves of great Tracts which they Never Intended or were able to Cultivate to the Prejudice & Exclusion of many of her Majties Industrious Subjects who would otherwise have taken up & cultivated the Same and to the Manifest Discouragemt of the Subjects of her Majtie other Dominions to Transport themselves for the Improvement & benefitt of y^e Country For Remedying of which Abuses and to the End that the Industrious Poor of this Colony & others who shall come to Dwell here may not want Land wherein to Employ their Industry whilst others possess more than they are able to Cultivate Her Majtie out of her Royall Care for the Good & prosperity of all her Subjects and for the Advancemt & Improvemt of this our Colony with thought fitt to Limitt and Restrain the Granting of Lands for the future in the Manner Directed by her Majties Instructions which are in the Words following —

"Whereas it hath been Represented unto us by
"the President and Council of our said Colony that
"the Method of Granting of Lands as Directed by
"our Instructions to Robt Hunter Esqr bearing Date
"at our Court at St. James's the 20th of April 1704
"is not agreeable to the Laws Constitution and Prac-
"tice of our said Colony Our will and pleasure
"therefore is that for the future the Method of
"Granting Lands be in such form & manner and
"under the like Conditions Covenants and Reserva-
"tion of Quitrents as are by the Charter and Laws
"of that our Colony Allowed and Directed to be
"made before the Instruction to Robert Hunter
"aforesaid Provided due Care be taken that in
"all such Grants hereafter to be made Regard be
"had to the Profitable and Unprofitable acres & par-
"ticularly that every Patentee be Obliged in ye best &
"most Effectual Manner to Cultivate & Improve three
"fifth part of every fifty so Granted within the Term
"of three yeares after the Passing of such Grant and
"in Case of failure thereof such Grant or Grants to be
"Void & of none Effect

"In pursuance therefore of her Majties Royall
Commands I Alexander Spotswood Esqr: her Majties
Lieut Governor of this her Colony and Dominion do
by this proclamation Publish & Declare that all her

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Majties Subjects who have heretofore Entred for and Surveyed any Tract or Parcell of Land within this Colony and have not yet obtained Patents for the Same Shall have their Pattents passed where the Conditions Mentioned in her Majties said Instructions And forasmuch as Diverse persons did make Entrys & Surveys of Lands before her Majties pleasure for Restraining ye Granting of Land was Publickly known here; I doe further Publish & Declare that in Case any person who hath Entred for & Surveyed any Land before the Death of Coll: Edward Nott her Majties late Governor of this Collony Shall be unwilling to take out Patents for the Same on the Terms & Conditions above Specifyed the said Lands Shall not be Granted to any other person whatsoever untill her Majtie Shall Signifye her Royall pleasure whether the Same Shall be Granted to them upon the Terms & Conditions or wch Lands were Granted at & before the time the said Entrys and Surveys were made And to the End that boundless desire of taking up Land above the Capacity of the Taker up to Plant & Cultivate may be restrained for the future I doe in pursuance of her Majties Royall Commands Strictly Prohibit and forbid her Majties Receiver Generall to Grant a Certificate of Rights to any person what

soever for above the Quantity of four hundred
Acres untill upon my being Informed of the
Ability of the persons desiring such Rights I
shall with the Advice of the Council Give order
for their having a Greater Quantity And Whereas
in & by their Majtys said Instructions it is Direc-
ted that in all Grants hereafter to be made
Regard be had to the profitable and unprofit-
able Acres for the better answering the true Int-
ent of the said Instructions I do hereby require
and Command the Severall Surveyors within
this Colony in all future Surveys to be made
by them that they lay out the Severall Tracts
desired in such Manner as the Breadth may
bear y^e proportion of one Third part at least
to the Length Unless hindered by Rivers Creeks
unpassable Swamps or the bounds of any other
Lands theretofore taken up and that they take
the Land as it Naturally falls within the said
bounds without leaving any part by reason of
its being less Valuable than the rest of the Tract
and that I may the better Judge whether the
[3 p.] said Surveyors have done their / Duty and follow-
ed the Directions herein Sett Down I Doe hereby
require them & every of them at the same time
they returne to the Secretary's Office the Surveys

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upon w^ch the Patents are to Issue that they also return to the said office a Plan of the Several Tracts so laid out by them And Whereas the taking up of New Land in Diverse parts of this Colony hath heretofore been prohibited I do hereby Publish and Declare that on & after the Seven: all Court dayes appointed by Law to be held in the Respective Countyes for the Month of Feb: ruary all her Majties Subjects Shall have free Liberty to make their Entrys for any Land held of her Majtie in any part of this Colony & not Entred for before the said prohibition and Shall have patents Granted them for the Same upon the Conditions above Mentioned. And for pre: venting any Undue preferrence that may be Given by Surveyors to particular persons I do hereby require them & every of them that they receive no Entrys for any Lands before y^e 5^th Respective Court dayes & that then they attend & receive the Entrys that Shall be offered to be made for Lands in the Said respective Countys at the Court houses of the Same Countys that all her Majties Subjects may have Equall privilidge of makeing their Entrys Provided that no person Shall have Liberty to Enter for any Land lying within the bounds in Dispute between this Colony

& Carolina and more Especially that no Lands be Admitted to be taken up between the Rivers of Nottoway & Meherrin within Ten miles of the Mouthes of the said Rivers untill the bounds & Limitts of the Nansemund and Meherrin Indians be Ascertained According to the Articles of Peace And I do hereby require the Sheriffs of the Sev.ll Countyes to Cause this Proclamation to be Pub: :lished at the Court Houses Churches & Chappells of their Respective Countys Given under my hand and the Seal of the Colony at Wm.sburgh this Eight. day of December 1710 In the Ninth Year of her Majties Reign

A Spotswood

Virginia ss. By her Majties Lieut Governor & Commander in Chief of this Dominion

A Proclamation for a Fast

Whereas the hand of Almighty God Chas: tiseing us for our Sins has now for a long time Appeared to be Stretched out Against the Inhabi: [ab.] :tants of this Colony & Dominion / In permitting a Dangerous Epedemick Distemper to Spread it self all over the Country which has proved mor: :tall to a Great Number of persons of all Ranks and loudly Calls for the Continuance and Increase of

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our Humiliation & Repentance together with our most Serious & hearty Endeavours after a Essen^tl Reformation of Manners and Amendment of life. & have therefore thought fitt to appoint and do accordingly hereby appoint that Tuesday the 30^th of January being the Day Sett apart by Publick Authority for Commemorating the Martyrdome of King Charles the first be more Particularly kept & observed as a day of fasting & Humiliation not only for Imploring the Mercy of Almighty God with Re: lation to that Sacred & Innocent Blood Shed as on that day by a Cruel & Treacherous faction of men in our Mother Kingdome of England but also with Relation to our own Sins and that Lord Almighty may be pleased to Cease this Greivous Sickness which now Rages Amongst us in this Colony Ffor the Due Celebration of which ffast all Ministers are hereby required to take Care that there be Publick Prayers & Sermons Suitable to the Occasion at the Principall Churches of their Respective Pa: rishes and all her Majt^ies Subjects are hereby En: joyned to Assist at the Said Devotions with all Seriousness & Sincerity as they will Answer the Con: tempt to Almighty God and Under paine of In: curring Such penalties as may Justly be Inflicted on them for their Neglect of So Religious a Duty

And I do Command and require the Sheriffs of the respective Countys to cause this proclamation to be Published in the Churches Chappells & Courthouses in the said respective Countys Given under my hand and the Seal of the Colony at Wmsburgh this 15th day of January 1910 in the Ninth Year of her Sacred Reign

R Spotswood

God Save the Queen

Endorsed N° 5 Duplicate Proclamations 1910

Also Endorsed Virginia E Proclamation declaring Her Majesty's pleasure concerning the Granting of Land referred to in Colonel Spotswoods Let: of 6 March 1910/11. Recd: 5th June Read } 1911. O: 96

Entd E Acts 285.

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Part of a Letter from Coll° Hyde

Dated North Carolina January the 21st 1710/11

And now as to that part of yours and the
Letter from the Council relating to the Boundarys,
I shall have all the regard possible to it, and will
lay it before the Council as soon as these Commissions
are perfected which I hope will be to morrow, And then
by the first opportunity after you shall have the
result from me, and were it only a matter wherein
your self were concerned I should ever act with
the greatest respect possible, but this being a matter
of so great a consequence wherein the Queen is
concerned and a Charter granted from the Crown
to the Lords Proprietors I dare not presume to
act of my self in it, but with the approbation of
the Council. I have forwarded a letter to Sr Linsay
and am sorry to hear that any thing has been act-
ed as is not approved on by you, or any thing ne-
glected as might have been done more to your
satisfaction. I have great complaints how they in
Virginia drive over the Meherrin River great Stocks
of Cattle, which drive stocks of this Colony along
with them, and if the Owners look after them, they
are uprouided with destroying those they have noth-
ing to do with. The Meherrin Indians are very
insolent, and very abusive to our Inhabitants, and

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kill Cattle and hoggs of ours, supposing they can have protection from you, I hope you will not countenance any thing of that sort, but that there may be a fair decorum kept, till the controverted bounds be determined. and that you will not proceed in drawing the Line till the Commr.s of this place join, which I shall endeavour to forward with all the earnestness I can.

Answer to the foregoing Letter Dated Feby.y 9th

I'm sorry to hear our Tributary Indians disturb or injure any of his Majestys Subjects, and shall take care to prevent as much as I can any ground of Complaint as to the Fisheries but if those injurys are done to persons within the con-
[2pp] traverted bounds I think / they have as little reason to complain as they have Right to be there: I'm sure none of them have had any liberty from this Government to take up land in those parts and I hope the Government of Carolina have had the same regard to their own publick engagments not to suffer any encroachments to be made by the Inhabitants of that Province, which we have had the more reason to expect from them out of Respect to her Majesty in whose behalf that Land has all along been claimed.

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Letter from Coll° Hyde Dated North Carolina January 24th 1710/11

I take this occasion to informe you that I have considered your letter, and am willing to put a Stop to further Entrys on the North side of Wiccons, till the meeting of the next Council the 12th of March, by which time I expect to have the Lords Proprietors Instructions to their Commissioners laid before us, and till then can give no further answer to that, reserving without to the present Possessors and Claimers (by virtue of Entrys & Surveys) their Rights which cannot with reason be slighted, because it hath always been taken with good reason, to be within this Government and shall give orders accordingly.

I take it to be necessary also to acquaint you, that the Meherrin Indians made an agreement with this Government, that they would not claim any land on the Southside of Meherine River. Notwithstanding which they have interrupted the present Possessors of the Lands between Meherine River and Wiccons Creek, requiring them to leave their plantations without delay within three miles of their town, and have been very insolent therein, which they pretend an authority from your Government for so doing and are encroaching upon the branches

of Wiccone, which may with reason be hoped will be check'd by you.

I shall press our Commissioners all in my power to forward the matter, so that they and yours may act in Conjunction together, and I would perswade my self that you would not precipitate this affair, till our Commissioners joins yours, and I have ground to conjecture that Mr [3p.] Lawson has been or still is under some great disorder or I should have received an answer to mine which was forthwith sent him upon my receipt of Yours.

I shall always be glad to preserve a good understanding and correspondence betwixt the two Governments, and will never be wanting on my side to effect it in all things that I can answer to my Masters.

And tho in comparison of Virginia ours is an Infant Government I promise my self from your Candour that no hardships be offered us, till the controverted bounds be fully determined. I am &

Answer to the foregoing Letter

Sir

Since my letter of the 3d instant I received by Capt Jones yours of the 29th of January, which I had an opportunity the next day after the receipt to

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communicate to the Council, and can't forbear let-
-ting you know with how much satisfaction they
received the assurances of your readiness to stop
further Entrys within the controverted bounds
and to find in the Government of Carolina a Gen-
-tleman whose word can be depended on, after the
publick engagements of those formerly in the admini-
-strations there have proved of no Effect, and have been
so little regarded that the Surveyor General who
was then one of the Council, and obliged himself
under his hand to suffer no further encroachments
on the Land in Dispute has been the principal oc-
-casion of those that have been committed since.

It has been the chief care of those in the
administration of affairs here ever they understood
the pretensions of the Lords Proprietors to hinder the
seating of any of the Inhabitants of this Colony
on the Land in Controversy, to which purpose orders
have been issued from time to time to restrain them
and to discourage them the more, it was thought
necessary to give publick notice that none who did
unwarrantably seat themselves upon the Land
should be admitted to claim any Right, if it
should be determined to belong to Her Majesty
and for that reason I cannot agree to what you [w^ch]
are pleased to intimate in your Letter of reserving

to the present Possessors & Claimers, the Rights they suppose themselves to have acquired by virtue of Entrys or Surveys. because no such Entrys or Surveys ought to have been made before the bounds had been ascertained, there being no reason why that Land should be taken to belong to the Proprietors untill the Disputes are determined, since the presumption of Right till then is much stronger for the Queen and there's as little reason that the Inhabitants of Carolina should be in a better foot than those of Virginia. I shall be very glad to have this matter brought to an issue as soon as may be, by the intervention of the Comm^rs that are appointed for that purpose; but if you will consider how long it has been in agitation, I'm perswaded you will not think there has been any precipitation used in negotiating that in the space of ten months (for it is no less since it was first sett on foot) which might have been done in less than one: and if your Commissioners be left to their own inclinations, I'm apt to believe according to what they have acted hither to, they will find excuses to delay it as many years as they have already done months. For my part as I must plainly declare that to proceed with such Dilatoriness is not paying a just diference to her

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Majestys commands so on the other hand it can not be for the interest either of the Queen or the Proprietors, since whatsoever has the Right must in the mean time lose the benefits of the Quit rents, and that loss together with the Vexations among the people through the uncertainty of their titles will be but Sunderly compensated by the private gain of your Comm^rs in the imediate Surveys the that seems to have been their chief aime in all the Affected delays they have used in this affair. You have yourself been Witness how much I have pressed them to proceed and how little effect. I have had of their promise, I have now lately had letters from England press ing a speedy conclusion of this matter. Where fore I am fully resolved that if I dont speedily hear that your Comm^rs intend to proceed in good earnest I shall order our Comm^rs to go no without them, and to prepare the best State of the case they can in order to be laid before her Majesty.

Endorsed

[o.p.]
Endorsed N° 10. Extracts of Letters concerning the bounds of Carolina A° 1710.

Also Endorsed Virginia[E] Copies of the Lres: that have past between Col: Hyde Gov[r] of North Carolina, and Col: Spotswood, relating to the Boundaries of those Governments. / referred to in Col: Spotswood Lre. of 6 March 1710/11 /
Recd: 5: June } 1711
Read. } 1711 O: 77.

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The General Accompt of her Majtes Revenue of two Shillings ℔ hogshead fifteen pence ℔ Tonn & six pence ℔ poll arising within the Colony & Dominion of Virginia.

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the receipt of the said Revenue as follows.

The ballance of last account ending the 25th of October 1710 (sic)	2941.	14.	2
The accompt of the Upper District of James River	480.	12.	1½
The accompt of the Lower District of James River	84.	9.	5
The accompt of the District of York River	1264.	14.	4½
The accompt of the District of Rappahannock River	803.	9.	1½
The accompt of the District of Potomack River	298.	1.	10½
The accompt of the District of Accomack not returned			
The accompt of Rights of Land sold	40.	0.	0
So that the whole receipt which the said Receiver General doth charge himself to have received since the 25th of October 1709 to the 25th of October 1710 amounts to	0063.	4.	11½

The Receiver General doth likewise discharge himself by the payment of the following Sums.

By a Warrant to Coll° Robert Hunter for arrears of Sallary from 24th of August 1708 to Janry 14th 1709	1402.	14.	4½
By his moiety of the house rent from the 24th of August 1708 to the 14th of Janry 1709	255.	4.	5½
By a Warrant to the Earl of Orkney for half the Sallary from the 14th of Janry 1709 to the 25th June 1710	427.	12.	6
By half the years house rent to his Lordp for the same time	82.	1.	5
By half the Sallary to the President from the 25th of October 1709 to the 25th of June 1710	661.	3.	4
By half the house rent for the same time	44.	1.	4
By Sallary to Alexander Spotswood Esqr from the 25th of June 1710 to the 25th of October 1710	644.	12.	6
By house rent to him for the same time	20.	5.	2
By one years Sallary to William Blathwayt Esqr Auditor Genll of the Plantations	100.	0.	0
By one years Sallary to the Council ended the 25th of Octr 1710	550.	0.	0

By one years Sallary to Coll° Blathwayte Secretary of the Virginia affairs	100.	0.	0.
By one years Sallary to the Attorney Genll	40.	0.	0.
By one years Sallary to the Clerk of the Council	50.	0.	0
By one years Sallary to the Usher of James Town	15.	0.	0
By a Warrant to the Ministers attending two General Courts	10.	0.	0
By a Warrant for contingent charges	114	4.	1½
By 2 p Cent additional Sallary to the Receiver Genll on his last account ended the 25th October 1704	62.	1.	4
By Sallary to the Naval Officers at 10 p Cent for Collecting the Sum of £505. 10. 4½	505.	11.	7½
By Sallary to the Auditor at 5 p Cent upon the sum of £2742. 19. 1¼	136.	13.	0
By Sallary to the Receiver Genll at 5 p Cent for receiving £2742. 19. 1¼	136.	13.	0
So that the sum disburst by the said Receiver General amounts to the sum of	4981	19.	6¼
And there remains due to Her Majesty for so much more Revenue received than paid by the said Receiver General the Sum of	1086	12.	5
	£ 6068	9.	11¾

WByrd Recr Genll

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Certificate of the Lieu^t Governor & Auditor

I have carefully examined the foregoing accompt of her Majestys Revenue commencing the 26^th of October 1909 and ending the 25^th of October 1910 and compared every article with its proper Voucher produced by William Byrd Esq^r Receiver General and find the charge truly stated amounting to six thousand and sixty eight pounds nine shillings and eleven pence three farthings. and likewise the discharge of her Majestys Revenue which amounts to four thousand nine hundred eighty one pounds seventeen shillings and six pence three farthings. So that there will be due to her Majesty for the ballance of this accompt for so much more Revenue received than paid, the sum of one thousand and eighty six pounds twelve shillings and five pence sterling.

Dudley Diggges Dep Aud^r

The foregoing accompt stated and sworn to by William Byrd Esq^r Receiver General compared and examined by Dudley Diggges Esq^r Deputy Auditor I have viewed the Quoit and do believe it to be a true charge and Discharge of the Revenue for the sum Abovementioned.

R Spotswood

Endorsed N^o 8^th Virginia Accot of the 2^s p^r hogsh^d ending 25^th October 1910

Also Endorsed Virginia^E Account of the Revenue of 2^s p^r hhd: 15^d per Ton, and 10^d p^r Poll. arising within the Colony of Virg^a from the 25^th of October 1909 to the 25^th of October 1910. referred to in Colonel Spotswood's Let of the 6^th of March 1910/11. Recd: 5^th June Read } 1911 O:74
Entrid E Alio 284

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The General Accompt of her Majestys Revenue of Quittrents within the colony and Dominion of Virginia.

Acres	The Receiver general doth Charge himself with the receipt of the said Revenue as follows —			
	The Ballance due to her majesty on the last ac: compt ended the 25th of April 1710 ———		425	17 . 10
130523	The Quittrents of King William County at 4/8 phundred		43	01 10
106056	The Quittrent of King and Queen County at 3/6 phundred		69	14 10¼
151022	The Quittrent of Glocester County at 2/6 pphundred—		47	19 1½
165614	The Quittrent of Essex at 4/ pp Hundred ———		74	04 10½
66600	The Quittrent of Middlesex at 3/10 pphundred ——		30	12 08½
38419	The Quittrent of Warwicke at 5/ pphundred ———		23	01 00
195237	The Quittrent of Herricu at Sevl rates ———		64	04 01½
113032	The Quittrent of Prince George County at 3/ pphundred		40	13 08½
113539	The Quittrent of James City County at 5/ pphundred		68	02 05½
51020	The Quittrent of Elizabeth City at 4/ pp Hundred ———		14	17 04
157545	The Quittrent of Surry at 3/ pp Hundred ———		44	10 03½
147030	The Quittrent of the Isle of Wight at 5/ pphundred		52	18 04
118843	The Quittrent of Norfolk at 4/ pp Hundred ———		59	01 04½
100056	The Quittrent of Princess Anne County at 2/pphundred		24	15 02
103677	The Quittrent of Northampton at 4/2 pphundred—		51	16 04
	The last years Quittrent of Gloucester & King and Queen not Sold			
236606	The Quittrents of Accomack at 4/ pphundred ———		113	11 05
172404	This Years Quittrents of New Kent, York, Charles City & Kingsmond not Add ———			
64298				
57190			1742	14 00
131712	The Quittrent of the northern neck to the 24th June 1710		6	15 04
2453448				

The Accompt of Sundry compositions for Land &c. created to her Majesty	15 11 10
So that the whole receipt with which the Receiver General doth Charge himself from the 25th of April 1710 to the 1st June 1711 amounts to the summ of	1814 19 02
The Receiver general doth discharge himself by the payment of the following Summs	
By her majesties Warrant to the Colleye dated the	500 00 00
By 13 months and 6 days Sallary to Coll° Robert Hunter to the 1st June 1711	549 06 06¾
By one years Sallary to the Commissary Blair to the 25th April 1711	100 00 00
By one years Sallary to the attorney general to the Same time	60 00 00
By Sallary to the Sheriffs 5me 10 5me 14 p cent for Collecting £.866. 16. 2	92 19 09
By Sallary to the Auditor at 5 p cent on the Sum of £796. 1. 6¼	39 16 01
By Sallary to the Receiver gen.l for receiving the Sum of £796. 1. 6¾	39 16 01
So that the whole Sum disburst Amounts to	1381 13 02¾
And there remains due to her majesty for so much more revenue rec.d than paid by the Re- ceiver general the Summ of	433 00 11¼
	1814 19 02

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Endorsed N° 4 / Virginia / Acompt of the Quit
Rents from the 25th of October 1710 to the 25th of
July 1711

Also Endorsed Virginia The General Accompt
of Her Majesty's / Revenue of Quit Rents within Virg.
referred to in Ord: Dated the 25 July
1711. Read: 25th: Septemb. } 1711 O: 100 Entd E fo:
Read. 16th Nov.
364.

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The Receipt of her majestys Revenue of two Shillings p Hhd. 15 pence p Tonn and Six pence p pd arising within the Colony of Virginia. —

The Receiver general doth charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows —

The Ballance of the last Accompt ended 25th of October 1710	1086:	12:	5
The Receipt of the upper district of James River —	241	15	4½
The Receipt of the Lower district of James River —	204	17	4
The Receipt of the district of York River —	1346	16	4¼
The Receipt of the district of Rappahannock River —	668	4	4½
The Receipt of the district of Potomack River —	316	12	0½
The Receipt of the district of Nansimond not returned	...	..	..
The Receipt of rights of land —	175	15	0
So that the whole receipt from the 25th of October 1710 to the 25th of July 1711 is	4105:	13	1½

The Receiver General doth discharge himself by the payment of the following Summs

By half a Years Sallary to the Governor to the 25th of April 1711	1000	00	00
By half a Years house rent to the Governor to the Same time	75	00	00
By half a Years Sallary to the Council —	175	00	00
By the Charge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer held in December last —	100	00	00
By the Charge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer held in June last	100	00	00
By half years Sallary to the Auditor General of the Plantations	50	00	00
By half a Years sallary to the Solicitor of the Virginia affairs —	50	00	00

By half a years Salliary to the Attorney general	25	00	00
By half a years Salliary to the Clerk of the Council	50	00	00
By half a years Salliary to the gunner of James town	4	10	00
By a warrant to the ministers Attending ord general Court and Assembly	10	00	00
By a Warrant for Contingencies	105	16	11
By Salliary to the Naval officers at 10 ℔ cent on the sum of £ 2543. 5. 8½	254	4	2½
By Salliary to the auditor at 5 ℔ cent, on the Sum of £ 2734. 13. 6½	136	14	07
By Salliary to the Receiver general at 5 ℔ cent on the Sum of £ 2734. 13. 6½	136	14	05
So that the whole Sumn distrust amounts to	2301	3	5½
And there remains due to her Majesty the Sum of	1804	4	8½
	4105	13	1½

Exam[d] p[r]
Wil Robertson Cl Cn

(w[th]) Endorsed N[o] 5 / Virginia / Accompt of the two shillings p[r] hhd from the / 25[th] of October 1710 to the 20[th] of July 1711

Also Endorsed Virginia[E] / Account of Her Majesty's Revenue of / 2/ p[r] hhd: 15 ℔ p[r] Tonn, and 6 ℔ p[r] poll / arising in Virginia. / referred to in Col: Spotswood / Lre: of the 25 July 1711. / Recd: 25th: September / Read. 16th: Novbr / 1711 / O: 101. / Ent[d] E fo: 267.

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At a Council held at the Capitol August
the 23d 1702

Whereas the selling of the Quitrents by Inch of Candle hath been found in Some Countys to be very prejudicial to her Majestys Revenues It is Therefore Ordered that the Quitrents of the Several Countys within this her Majestys Colony and Dominion be Exposed to publick Sale to Such as Shall offer most for the Same on the fourth day of Next October General Court and thence continued during the Sitting of the Said Court untill the said Quitrents be sold

At a Council held at the Capitol
October the 18th 1705

Her Majesty by one of her Instructions having been pleased to direct that the Quitrents of this Colony be Sold by inch of Candle at the respective County Courts to the highest bidder, But forasmuch as that method hath upon former Experiences been found very prejudicial to her Majestys Service, and a diminution of the Sd. Revenue by the Combination of Several persons in the Said Countys (where there are generally but few buyers) to purchase the Same at a rate far below the worth thereof: It is the Opinion of this Board that the Method that hath been practiced for Some Years past being more advantageous for her Majestys Service be continued and Accordingly

ordered That Mr Auditor Sell the Quittrents to Such as Shall offer him the greatest price for the Same, and for that end that he give publick notice when and where he will Receive proposals from persons that Intend to purchase any part of the Quittrents

At a Council held at the Capitol the 25th day of July 1710

Upon reading her Majestys Instructions directing that the Quittrents be Sold by inch of Candle in the respective County Courts, The Council do humbly offer their Opinion/That that method being found upon former Experience very prejudicial to her Majestys Service and a diminution of that Revenue by the Combination of the Intended purchasers at those Auctions to Obtain the Said Quittrents at a rate far below the true value, was therefore Altered, And the Auditor and receiver general have since Sold the Quittrents themselves to a far greater advantage than the Same Could have been done at the County Courts, which Method of Sale the Council conceive is fitt to be continued as most beneficial for her Majestys Interest.

Letter

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Letter from Coll: Byrd concerning the Sale of the Quitt Rents

Westover the 16th of June 1711 –

Sir

Just as I came away from Williamsburgh Mr Robertson informed me by your Honrs directions, that the Lords Comrs of Trade and plantations Expected Some reasons why the Instruction directing the Quitrents to be Sold by inch of Candle is not complyd with, As I remember about four Years Since this matter was debated in Council, and there Agreed, that Such a method of Selling them was greatly in prejudice of her Majestys Revenue: And the reason upon which they foundedtheir opinion was a very good one, Viz: Because the purchasers in each County, Especially Such as are responsible, are So few, that they constantly will Agree together to beat down the pryce of the Quitrents, and So Jointly reap the benefits of their confederacy. This is no theorical reason, but has frequently been found true in fact, for both in my fathers time and mine, It has been tryed in Obedience to the instruction: But it Succeeded So ill both times by the management of the buyers that it was Immediately discontinued. There is also another good reason from the Method of payment when the Quitrents are by Outcry, why it ought not to be practiced The Sheriff who is to take Security from the purchaser,

[5:4]
would seldom/be nice in that particullar, And would be too apt to Judge of peoples Bills by their figure here, And not by their Circumstances in England. By this Means I should be forcd to take Such Bills as would be protested, and consequently at best would be no payment, but a security for payment Some time or other. This would not answer the prompt disbursements of that revenue, which is Sometimes called out of my hands very Suddenly. Besides since 'tis my hard fortune to be made accountable for all the Bills which I receive, 'tis reasonable that I be not obliged to take any but what I think good ones.

Examind pr

Wil Robertson Cts Scot

Endorsed N:1/Virginia/Transcript of proceedings of Coun.cil/for Selling the Quitt Rents.

Also Endorsed Virginia/Minutes of Counsel of Virg.a of 1702/1705 and 1710 rel.: relating to the/manner of Selling of Quit Rents./referred to in Col. Spotswood/Let.: of the 25 July 1711/ Read 25th Septembr } 1711 / O: 102./ Entd E fo. 367
Read 16th Novbr }

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Virginia E

Minutes of Council of Virg.ª from the
19th of March 1710, to the 5th July
1711.

referred to in Lt: Spotswoods
Let: of the 25th July 1711.

Read: 25 Sept.
Read. 16th Nov.ª } 1711

O: 103.

Ent: E: fo: 367.

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Virginia ss. By her Majtie Lieut Governor & Commander in Chief of this Dominion —

A Proclamation for Seizing & apprehending Colo Thos Cary & other Seditious & ffactious persons that have made their Escape from North Carolina into this Colony.

Whereas Colo Thos Cary John Porter Emanuel Low Nevil Low Capt Stone Edmund Porter Levy Truehitt Wm Barrow Jno Sparrow George Berkenhead Henry Warren Simon Alderson Junr Saml Boatwell and one Richard Roach Associated with Diverse other Seditious & ffactious persons in North Carolina have lately taken up Arms in Opposition to the Established Government and Laws of the said Province Committed Diverse Acts of Hostility and Violence upon her Majties Subjects there and in order to the better Carrying on their Seditious Designes have been Discovered to hold a Traiterous Correspondence with the Tuscarora Indians whereby they have Endeavoured to Incite & Stir up the said Indians (by promises of Reward) to fall off her Majties Good Subjects of the said Province of North Carolina that Continue obedient to the Governmt And whereas Diverse of the said persons finding their Designes frustrated and justly fearing the Punishment their Crimes Deserve have fled from Justice & made their Escape into this Colony and

have been Endeavouring by false & Crafty Insinuations to Debauch Severall of her Majties Subjects hone into an Opprobation of their Actions and Intentions Now to the End the Peace of this her Majtie Colony may not be Endangered by the pernicious practices of Such Incendiarys I have thought fitt by and with the Advice of her Majtie Council to Issue this my Proclamation Strictly Charging and requireing all Sheriffs Constables and Headboroughs to Use their Utmost Diligence to Seize and Apprehend the Above Named Thomas Cary John Porter Emanuel Low Nevil Low Capt Stone Edmund Porter Tony Truehitt William Barrow The Sparrow George Benbinhead Henry Warren Simon Alderson Junr Samll Bentwell & Richard Roach and being So Apprehended to Secure and Detain them in Custody untill they and every of them enter into Bond with Good Security in the Sume of five Hundred pounds Sterl for their personall Appearance before the Next Council and for their Good behaviour in the Meantime And if any person Comeing from North Carolina Shall be found Infuseing Seditious Principles
[2 P] into her Majties Subjects of this Colony or other Insinuations tending to the Disturbance of the peace I Do further require and Command, all her Majties officers Civil & Military and all other her Majtie Subjects to whose Knowledge the Same shall Come forthwith to Apprehend and

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Secure Such person & persons & to Carry them before the Next Justice of the Peace who upon proof made of Such Seditious practices is hereby required to Committ Such per. .son or persons to prison untill they and every of them Give Bond with Good Security for their Good behaviour in Such Sume as the Said Justice Shall think fitt Accord .ing as the Case Shall appeare to him. And if upon Ex. .amination the Crime Shall Appear of Such a Nature for which the party ought to Suffer the Loss of Life or Limb or be Imprisoned I do hereby require the Said Justice or Justices to Certifye to me the Examinations taken before them and to Committ the party Accused to Prison untill fur. ther order Hereby Commanding the Sheriffs of the Respective Countys to Cause this proclamation to be Read and Publish ed at y^e Courthouses Churches & Chappells in their Said Cou. tys Given under my hand and the Seal. of the Colony at Wm Burgh the 24th. day of July 1711 In the Tenth Year of her Majt^s. Reign

A. Spotswood

God Save the Queen

Virginia ss./

L S

By her Majties Lieut. Governor & Commander in Chief of the Colony & Dominion of Virg^a

A Proclamation for a Fast

Whereas our most Gracious Sovereign as well out of her pious Zeal to propogate the protestant Religion &

Extirpate popish Superstition & Idolatry as out of a Just Horrour of the Rapparees and Murders dayly Committed on her people, by the ffrench & Indian Salvages in their Interest, and as well for Restoreing the Crown of Great Brittain to its Antient Right in North America, as for Setling Quiet & Happy-
[21] ness to all her Subjects/on this Continent, has thought fitt to Send a very Considerable part of her ffleets and Armys to Reduce Canada.

And whereas her most Sacred Majtie has Commanded that about the time her said ffleets shall proceed on this Important Expedition a day of Publick ffasting & Humiliation be kept in her Severall Dominions on this Continent to Implore the Blessing and Mercy of Almighty God in protecting her Arms Imployed in this Just & Necessary Undertakeing and Giveing them Success therein.

I have therefore with the Advice of her Majties Council of this Colony thought fitt to Issue this Proclamation Appointing ffriday the 9th day of September Next to be Religiously and Devoutly observed as a day of Publick ffasting and Humiliation throughout this Colony Hereby Strictly Charging and requireing that in all Churches where there are Ministers there be Publick Prayers Read and a Sermon Preached Suitable to the Occasion and in all Churches & Chappells where there are no Ministers that Divine Service be performed by the Clerk or Reader —

And I do Strictly Charge & Command that the Said

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Day of ffasting & Humiliation be Religiously Observed by all her Majtes Loveing Subjects as they Tender the ffavour of Almighty God and upon fear of Suffering Such Punishment as may be Justly Inflicted on them for the Neglect of So Necessary a Duty And I Do Appoint the Sheriffs of the Severall Countys to Cause this proclamation to be Published in all Churches & Chappells within their Respective Countys Given under my hand & the Seal of the Colony at Williamsburgh the Sixteenth day of August 1711 In the Tenth Year of her Majties Reign —

God save the Queen

Virginia ss.

By her Majties Lieut Governor & Commander in Chief of this Dominion —

L S

A Proclamation

Whereas An Act of Assembly Passed in October 1666 Entituled an Act Declareing what is Meant by Seating of Land And also An Act Passed at a Gen[ll] Assembly begun the 23d of October 1705 Entituled An Act Concerning the Granting Seating & Planting & for Setling the Titles bounds of Lands and for preventing Unlawfull Shooting & Rangeing thereupon have been Transmitted to Her Majty for her Royall Approbation or Disallowance thereof which said Laws having been perused & well Considered by the Lords

Commissioners for Trade and Plantations and presented by Hon.ble Ld Hyde to her Majty in Council with their Humble Opinion that the said Acts be Repealed Her Majty having on the Seventeenth Day of April 1709 and 24th of March 1710
[2d p.] taken the said Acts into Consideration is pleased with the Advice of her Privy Council to Declare her Disallowance & Disapprobation of both the Same And altho by a Gen.ll Repealing Clause in the Act passed last Session of Assembly Entituled An Act for Setling the Titles and Bounds of Lands and for preventing Unlawfull Shooting and Rangeing thereupon the said Two first Recited Acts Seem Already to be Virtually Repealed yet for preventing any Disputes that may Arise upon the Construction of the Said Genll Repealing Clause. I Alexander Spotswood her Majtys Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of this Dominion by & with the Advice & Consent of her Majty Council doe hereby in her Majtys Name require and Command all Sheriffs within this her Majtys Colony to Publish at the Courthouses of their Respective Countys this her Majtys Royall Will & Pleasure that the said Acts are Null Void & of none Effect of which all her Majtys Subjects within this her Colony & Dominion are to take Notice Given under my hand and the Seale of the Colony at Wmsburgh the 24th day of October 1711 In the Tenth Year of her Majtys Reign

A. Spotswood.

God Save the Queen

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Virginia ss. /

L S

By her Mayties Lieu Governor & Commander in
Chief of thes Dominion

A Proclamation Restraining Seating on
out Lands during thes time of Danger.

Whereas Notwithstanding my Proclamation issu
ed the 8th day of December 1710 whereby all persons were
prohibited to Enter for or take up any Land between Not
toway & Nansemond Rivers within Ten Miles of the Mouths
of the said Rivers or on ye South side of Nansemond Riv
ers within the bounds in Controversie between thes Gov
ernment and Carolina yet Diverse persons have Seated
and Continue to Seat Sundry Tracts of Land within
the said bounds in Contempt of the orders of the Gov
ernmt and thereby Created Misunderstandings with the
Indians in those parts as well as Exposed themselves to
the Insults of ffforeign Indians by Seating so remote
from the other Inhabitants & putting themselves out of
the protection of the Rangers Appointed for the Defence
of the ffrontiers. For preventing of which Dangers and
/Inconveniencys I have with the Advice of her Mayties Coun[cil]
cil thought fitt to Issue this proclamation in her
Mayties Name prohibiting and forbiding all persons in any
of the Countys hereinafter Named to take up or Seat any
Land beyond the bounds hereafter Specifyed (Viz:) In the
County of Nansemond beyond the Nottoway River and

... the County of Isle of Wight, Surry, & Prince George to
wind the Matherene River And I Do require all persons
already Seated on any Lands beyond the said Semetts or
within three Miles of any Towne of the Tributary Indians
forthwith to relire and with Draw themselves and stock
on pain of being prosecuted for the Same And for the
better effecting thereof and bringing to Punishment Such
persons as Shall Obstenately persist in their Illegall En-
croachments on her Majtys Lands I do require the Sheriffs
of the Respective Countys aforesaid to take all Such per-
sons into Custody untill they Give Bond with Good
Security for their Appearance before me in Counsel on
the 4th day of the Next Genll Court to Answer their Con-
tempt and that the said Sheriffs return the Bail Bonds
taken of Such persons to the Council office And I doe
further require the Surveyors of the Said Countys to ob-
serve this Proclamation and to receive no Entrys for
Lands out of the Semetts aforementioned untill further
order And I doe Appoint this Proclamation to be Publish-
ed at all Churches & Chappells within the said Countys on
the first Sunday after the Receipt thereof and thereafter
to be Published and Affixed at the Courthouses of the said
Countys Given under my hand & the Seal of the Colony
at Wmsburgh this Twenty Fourth day of January 1711 In the
Tenth Year of her Majtys Reign.

A. Spotswood.

God Save the Queen

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Virginia ss./

By her Mayties Lieut. Governor & Commander in
Cheif of this Dominion —

A Proclamation for Enforceing the Act
of Assembly Entituled Regesters to be
kept by the Ministers or Readers and
for the more Regular Transmitting the
counts of all Births Christenings
Burials.

WHEREAS by the Sixteenth Act made at a Genll
Assembly held by Prorogation the 2d of March in the
year 1661 It is Enacted that the Minister or Reader of [Lancaster]
every Parish shall well truly and ffaithfully Record all
Births Burialls or Marriages that shall happen within the
parishes in a Book to be provided by the vestry for that
purpose on penalty of 500lb Tobo to the use of the parish
and that every Master of a ffamily shall Give Notice
to the Minister or Reader of the Day of the Birth Death
or Marriage of every person to him or them related un-
der the penalty of One Hundred pounds of Tobacco And
I being Informed of Great Negligence both in the Clerks
of the Vestrys and in the Masters of ffamilys in the
Observation of the s. Act have thought fitt with the
Advice of her Mayties Council to Issue this proclamation
in her Mayties Name requireing & Commanding the Justices of the Respec-
tive Countys to Give in Charge to ye Grand jurys &

...ence vnto the Breach of the said Act and to present such Misdemeanors blemishes or Masters of ffamilys as shall be found guilty of Neglecting their Duty in the premisses and also to Cause the Respective ffines Imposed by the said Act to be Duly Levyed And Forasmuch as her Majty hath thought fitt to Direct that for her better Information of the State of this her Majtys Colony & Dominion the Account of all Births Christenings and Burials be from time to time Transmitted to her Majtys Principal secretary of State I Do hereby require the Rectors of the Partys in the Respective parishes Once every half Year That is to say on or upon the Returne to Williamsburg to the Council office An Exact Account Registred into Columns of all persons Borne Christened and Buried Distinguishing how many of them are Males and how many ffemales to the end I may be the better Enabled to Comply with her Majtys Royall Commands And I Do Appoint this proclamation to be Read and Published in all Churches & Chappells within this Colony Given under my hand and the Seale of the Colony at Wmsburgh this first day of April 1712 In the 11th Year of her Majtys Reign

A: Spotswood

God Save the Queen

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/Virginia ss/ [Th+]

By her Majtes Lieut Governer & Commander in
Chief of this Dominion —

A Proclamation for Publishing ye En-
couragements in an Act of Parliamt
Entituld an Act for the Encouragemt
of the Trade to America —

Whereas by an Act of Parliamt made in the
Ninth Year of her Majtes Reign Entituled an Act for the
Encouragemt of the Trade to America It is (amongst other
things) Enacted that from & after the first day of
June One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eleven all prize
Goods Merchandizes taken in America by any Ship or
Vessell of Warr in her Majtes pay or Service or by any
other private Shp or Ships of War acting by Commis-
sion or Commissions (according to a former Act for
the Encouragemt of the Trade to America in the Sixth
Year of her Majtes Reign and Imported into any of her
Majtys Plantations or Colonys in America shall be lyable
ble to the Duties following That is to say all Euro-
pean Goods (Wines and Brandys Excepted) or other Com-
modities wch have Usually been Sent from Great Brit-
tain to the Plantations taken as prize by any such
Shipp or Vessells of Warr shall be lyable to the Cus-
toms and Duties payable to her Majtie for the like
Goods Imported into the said Plantations from Great

Duties and all other Goods Merchandizes and Commodities Lable as prizes Shall be Subject to such Rules Customs & Impositions only as are payable for the Same by any Act or Acts of Assembly in the said Plantations Therefore to the End all her Majtes Subjects may be Informed of the Said Exemptions from Customs & other Encouragements Given them I have with the Advice of her Majtes Council Issued this proclamation to Publish and Declare that no other Custom's Rules or Impositions Shall be Exacted or required for any Prize Goods Imported into this Colony than are by the Said Act of Parliam.t Directed hereby requiring the officers of her Majtes Customs within this Colony to observe the Same and Conform themselves Accordingly And I do Appoint this proclamation to be Read and Published by the Sheriffs at y.e Courthouses of their Respective Countys Given under my hand and the Seale of the Colony at Wmsburgh this 22.d day of April 1712 In the Eleventh Year of her Majtes Reign

A Spotswood

God Save the Queen

[Sd] / Virginia ss

By her Majtes Lieut Governor & Commander in Chief of this Dominion —

L.S

A Proclamation for Prohibiting all Correspondence with the Tuscarure Indians —

Whereas I have received Intelligence of the Consultations

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& Practices of the Tuscarure Indians for Attacking her Majtes
Subjects on the ffrontiers of this Colony and that in
Order to the Carrying on their Wicked Designes the Said
Indians have of late Contrary to my Express orders re=
sorted in Great Numbers to th. Towns of the Indians
Tributary to this Government and there Endeavoured to
Seduce the said Indians from their fidelity to Joyn with
them in the Same Villany And Considering that the
ffavourable Reception Given the said Indians and the
Unwarrantable Commerce Carryed on with them by
Diverse evil Disposed persons of this Colony hath En
couraged them to Come more ffrequently into this
Governmt to the Manifest Endangering the peace there=
of. I have therefore thought fitt by & with ye Advice
of her Majtes Counsel to Issue this Proclamation Strictly
forbidding all her Majtes Subjects to Harbour Entertain
or Conceal any Indian of the Tuscarura Nation upon
pain of being prosecuted for ye Same with the Utmost
Severity And if any of the Said Indians Shall Come
to the House or plantation of any person or persons with=
in this Governmt every Such person is hereby required
to do his Utmost to Seize and Secure Such Indian or
Indians or otherwise to Give Immediate Notice to the
next Militia officer who is hereby Commanded to
Raise a Sufficient fforce and to pursue and Apprehend
all & every such Indian or Indians and being So Apprehended

to Cause them to be Conveyed under a Sufficient Guard to the Publick Goal at Wmsburgh And I Doe Particularly Charge and require the officers Commanding the Rangers in the Respective Countys that they Suffer None of the Tributary Indians to go without the Inhabitants and that upon their Discovering any of the Tuscarure Indians in their Range they use their Utmost Deligence to Apprehend them & to Convey them before the Next Militia officer who is hereby required to Cause them to be Conveyed to Wmsburgh in Manner aforesaid there to be Secured or other wise proceeded Against as Shall be found most Necessary for the preservation of the Peace of the Colony.

19th/ And Whereas Notwithstanding the prohibition of Trade with the Said Tuscarure Indians Published by Order of Counsel bearing date the 5th day of October last Past I have received Certain Information that Diverse persons have Supplyed the said Indians with Powder & Shott and other Commodities. I do therefore by and with ye Advice aforesaid Command and require the Sheriffs of the Respective Countys to whom this Proclamation Shall Come to take in to their Custody every person or persons Suspected of Trading either Directly or Indirectly with the Said Tuscarure Indians Since the aforesaid Prohibition and to Carry him or them before any Two or more Justices of ye Same County (whereof one to be of the Quorum) who are hereby Directed to Examine into the Truth of the

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base and if they See Cause to Send the offender in
Custody of the Sheriff before me to be further proceed
ed Against as the offence Shall require and to order
the Witnesses at the Same time to Attend and for
the better Detecting Such Unwarrantable Trading I do
hereby promise to any one that Shall Discover any
person that hath Traded with the Said Indians with
-in the time Aforesaid So as Such person be thereof
Lawfully Convicted that a Suitable reward Shall be
paid for Such Discovery And I Do appoint this Proc
-lamation to be Published at all Churches Chappells &
Courthouses in the Severall ffrontier Countys on the
South Side of James River Given under my hand and
the Seale of the Colony at Wmsburgh the Nineteenth day
of April 1712 In the Eleventh Year of her Mayties Reign

A: Spotswood

God Save the Queen

Virginia ss.

By her Mayties Lieut. Governor & Commander in Chief
of this Dominion —

A Proclamation prohibiting the takeing up
or Seating any Lands within the bounds
in Dispute between this Colony and the
Province of North Carolina —

Whereas I have Received Information that

Notwithstanding the Severall Proclamations and other
orders heretofore Published Restraining the takeing up
any Lands within the Contreverted Bounds between the
Colony and Carolina Diverse Inhabitants of this Colony
have Lately taken up and Entred with the officers of
[1st P] Carolina for Sundry Tracts of Land / between Waherne
& Roanoake Rivers Moved by an Imagination that a
Possession of Lands within the Said Bounds under Sur
veys or Grants from the Govern.t of North Carolina
will be Sufficient to Secure their Title thereto altho the
Said Lands be afterwards Adjudged to belong to her
Majtie To the End therefore that no person may be
Imposed on or Deceive themselves by Such a Specious
pretence I have thought fitt by and with the Advice
of her Majties Counsell to Issue this Proclamation here
by Publishing and Declareing that her Majtie by Order
in her Privy Councell the first of March 1710 hath Ex
pressly forbidd any Surveys or Grants to be made
either by this Govern.t or that of Carolina of any
Lands within the bounds in Dispute untill the Same
be finally Determined And I Do in pursuance of her
Majties Said Commands require all her Majties Subjects
within this Colony to forbear Entring for Seating on
or taking out Patents for any Lands within the bounds
in Dispute untill the finall Determination thereof in the
Manner her Majtie hath prescribed Certifying Such as

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Shall Act Contrary to her Majtys Commands in the premi-
ses that if ye Lands So by them Entred Seated or Pa-
tented do fall within this Colony they Shall not Only
lose all Benefitt of the Said Entry or Grant but also
of the Rights upon which they have obtained the Same
and that the Said Lands with all & every the Improvemts
made thereon Shall be granted to any other of her
Majtys Subjects desireing the Same that have given a
due Obidience to her Majtys Commands and the orders
of this Govermt Issued thereupon And I do require the
Sheriffs of the Severall Countys to Cause this Proclamation
to be Read and Published at ye Courthouses of their Re-
spective Countys GIVEN under my hand and the Seal
of the Colony this 10th day of June 1712 In the 11th Year
of her Majtys Reign

A. Spotswood.

God Save the Queen

11th H

Virginia ss/

By her Majtys Lieut Governor & Commander in Chief
of this Dominion —

A Proclamation for a ffree Trade with the
Western Indians —

Whereas Application hath been made to me by
Diverse of her Majtys Subjects Concerned in the Indian
Trade for Liberty to Goe out to Traffique with Certain

Indians liveing to the Westward of this Dominion remote from any of the Nations Engaged in the war with ye Govern.ment of North Carolina under such Conditions & Regu. lations as I shall think fitt to Direct for the prevention of all Dangers & Inconveneneys that may happen by the said Trade to any of her Majtys Colonys and Plantations I being desireous of all occasions to promote the Trade of this Government And more Especially that So valuable a Branch thereof may not be lost to her Majtys Subjects here, have thought fitt by and with the Advice of her Majtys Council to Grant ffree Liberty to all her Majtys subjects of this Dominion to Trade & Traffique with any Nation of Indians whatsoever Except the Tuscarura Nation and Such others as are in Actual League and Allyance with them for all Goods and Merchandizes whatsoever in as full & Ample Manner as they Used or Enjoyed the Same before the Prohibition Published by order in Council bearing date the 5th day of October last past And to the Intent the Said Indian Trade may be the better Managed and Carryed on According to the true Intent and Meaning of the Lycence Abovementioned I Doe with ye Advice aforesaid Direct and require that every person Intending to goe Out to Trade with the Said Indians Shall take a Passeport under ye Seale of the Colony and at the Same time enter into Bond with Good Security in the Sume of 300l Sterling to our Sovereign Lady the Queen that he will

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not Directly nor Indirectly Trade or hold any Manner of Commerce or Correspondence with any of the Tuscaruro Indians or any other Nation in Allyance with them And also to follow Such Rules and Instructions as Shall be Given for the better Carrying on the said Trade And for the Effectual prevention of Such Dangers as may be Apprehended from them being Intercepted by the Said Tuscaruro Indians or their Allys in their Journy Provided that Nothing herein contained Shall Give any Liberty to the said Traders or any other persons to Sell /any Powder Shott or Arms to any of the Tributary [and] or Neighbouring Indians Otherwise than According to the Respective Lycences Granted to the Said Severall Nations Nor to Give any Liberty for Selling Rum or other Strong Liquors in any Town or precinct of the sd Tributary Indians but that the Same are Still prohibited and the offenders lyable to prosecution According to Law for any Offence of that Nature and all Justices of the peace and other her Majts Officers are required to Use their Utmost Diligence to Detect & prosecute Such offenders Accordingly. And I do require the Sheriffs of the Severall Counties to cause this proclamation to be Read and Published at the Courthouses of their Respective Countys Given under my hand and the Seale of the Colony at Wmsburgh this 10th day of June 1715 In the Eleventh

Year of her Majtes Reign.

A. Spotswood

God Save the Queen

Copia Vera Test Walt. Archer p hb Thacker Cl Sec Off

[illegible] No 8/ Virginia/ Proclamations from July 1711 to 24th July 1712

Endorsed Virginia/ Proclamations issued in/ Virginia between July 1711/ & 21 July 1712./ Referred to in Coll/ Spotswoods Lre of/ 24th July 1712/ Recd Sept. 19th / Read Febry 24th / 1712/13 / O: 129.

Encl. E. No. 474.

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The General Accompt of Her Majty Revenue of Two Shillings ⅌ Hhd arising within the Colony of Virginia

The Receiver Genll doth charge himself with the receipt of the said Revenue as follows.

The Ballance of the last Accompt ended the 29th of July 1711	1804 - 9 - 5½
The Accompt of the upper District of James River	75 - 4 - 0½
The Accompt of the Lower District of James River	89 - 14 - 6
The Accompt of York River	134 - 8 - 4½
The District of Rappahannock	163 - 9 - 3½
The District of Potomacke	101 - 1 - 11½
The District Accomack	81 - 11 - 1
The Accompt of Wight	72 - 3 - 3
So that the whole receipt from ye 29th of July 1711 to the 25th of April 1713 amounts to	2523 - 14 - 3¼

The Receiver Genll doth also discharge himself by the payment of the Following Summs

By Salary to the Governor for one Year ended the 25th of April 1712	2000 - 00 - 0
By Allowance to the Governor for one year to the Same time	150 - 00 - 0
By Salary to the Council for the Same time	350 - 00 - 0
By Salary to the Auditor Genll for the same time	100 - 00 - 0
By Salary to the Solicitor of the Pr for the Same time	100 - 00 - 0
By Salary to the Attorny Genll for the same time	40 - 00 - 0
By Salary to the Clerke of the Council for the same time	10 - 00 - 0
By Salary to the Gunner of James Town for the same time	10 - 00 - 0
By paid the Charges of the Court of Oyer & Terminer held the 11th of Decr last	107 - 03 - 0
By paid to the Several Ministers for attending on 2 Courts of Assembly	15 - 00 - 0
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges	103 - 12 - 0½
By Salary to the Several Naval Officers at 10 ⅌ Cent for collecting £ 14 - 19 - 7¼	1 - 13 - 5¾
By Salary to the Auditor at 5 ⅌ Cent on £ 1052 : 10 : 1½	52 - 12 - 6
By Salary to the Post General at 5 ⅌ Cent on the Same Summ	52 - 1 - 6
So that the whole Summ disbursed by the Receiver Genll amounts to	2803 - 12 - 1¼
And there remains due to the Receiver Genll Ballance this accompt the Summ of	719 - 2 - 2
	2523 - 14 - 3¼

A Beyond Next Ye. ⅌

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The General Accompt of Her Majty Revenue of Two Shillings
p Hdd arising within the Colony of Virginia

The Receiver Genll doth charge himself with the
receipt of the said Revenue as follows.

The Ballance of the last Accompt ended the 29th of July 1711.	1504 - 9 - 5½
The Accompt of the upper District of James River.	75 - 4 - 0½
The Accompt of the Lower District of James River	89 - 16 - 6
The Accompt of York River	134 - 8 - 4½
The District of Rappahannock	13 - 9 - 3½
The District of Potomack	101 - 1 - 11½
The District Accomack	5 - 11 - 1
The Accompt of Wight	72 - 3 - 0
So that the whole Receipt from ye 29th of July 1711 to the 25th of April 1713 amounts to	2523 - 14 - 3¼

The Receiver Genll doth also discharge himself by
the payment of the following Summs

By Salary to the Governor for one Year ended the 25th of April 1712	2000 - 00 - 0
By Allowance to the Governor for one year to the Same time	150 - 00 - 0
By Salary to the Council for the Same time	350 - 00 - 0
By Salary to the Auditor Genll for the same time	100 - 00 - 0
By Salary to the Solicitor of the Pr for the Same time	100 - 00 - 0
By Salary to the Attorny Genll for the same time	40 - 00 - 0
By Salary to the Clerke of the Council for the same time	1 - 01 - 0
By Salary to the Gunner of James Town for the same time	1 - 01 - 0
By paid the Charges of the Court of Oyer & Terminer held the 11th of Decr last	10 - 00 - 0
By paid to the Several Ministers for attending on 2 Courts of Assembly	15 - 00 - 0
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges	103 - 12 - 0½
By Salary to the Several Naval Officers at 10 p Cent for collecting £ 14 - 19 - 7½	1 - 13 - 5¾
By Salary to the Auditor at 5 p Cent on £ 352 : 10 : 1½	17 - 12 - 6
By Salary to the Rect General at 5 p Cent on the Same Summ	17 - 12 - 6
So that the whole Summ disbursed by the Receiver Genll amounts to	2803 - 12 - 1¼
And there remains due to the Receiver Genll for Ballance this accompt the Summ of	719 - 1 - 2
	2523 - 14 - 3¼

A Byrd Recr Genll

Received No 2 / Virginia / Account of the 2d p Hogsh.d / from April 1711 to April 1712

Received Virginia / Account of Her Mageslys / Revenue of 2d p Hogsh.d / from April 1711 to April 1712. / Referrd to Mr Wall / Spotswoods Letter / of 9th July 1713 / Read Sept.r 19th / Read Feb.y 16th } 1713 / 1713/4

O: 130. / Ent E fo 474